ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,202—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
† CLYDE	4138	800	C. F. Preston	27th Oct.
B.I. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th ,,
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th ,,
B.I. GANGES	4296	800	T Creery	15th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5015	1200	L. Moule	29th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	19th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5100	1000	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th ,,

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

ROHILLA, 18th October. | RAVENNA, 1st November.
SIAM, 15th November.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th Sept., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Nov.
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	9th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

Either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 21st, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th November, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

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CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

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NOTES:

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Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 27th October, at 2 p. m., or thereafter, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 23rd Octr., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 27th October, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 25th October, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

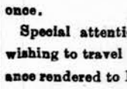
S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 25th October, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 25th October, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th October, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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TIFFIN BASKETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
For One Person, 18" by 12" by 7" Empty	7 8	8 8
Do. do. Fitted	18 0	20 0
Two Persons, 22" by 14" by 9" Empty	11 0	12 4
Do. do. Fitted	23 0	31 8
Three Persons, 24" by 16" by 9½" Empty	15 0	17 0
Do. do. Fitted	39 0	43 8
Four Persons, 24" by 16" by 9½" Empty	15 0	17 0
Do. do. Fitted	45 0	50 0

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF ENAMELLED IRON WARE IN STOCK.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

LA PARISENNE,
THE NEW
HAIR DYE

FOUNDED on a new and original Recipe, which does away with many of the objections existing in old-fashioned Dyes. Its effect is instantaneous and lasting.

Price per Case, with full directions, Rs. 4.

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SANITARY TOWELS.
A GREAT COMFORT TO LADIES.
Highly recommended by the Profession.
Per Packet of 1 doz., Re. 1-12.
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KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

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Our TABLE PLATE will last for
TWENTY YEARS,
AND OUR
TABLE CUTLERY
Is known throughout the East for its Wear-resisting Qualities and Superior Finish.

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CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS
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THE HOUSE IN INDIA FOR
SANITARY APPLIANCES,
CHEMICAL APPARATUS FOR ANALYSIS,
THERMOMETERS, HYGROMETERS, &c.,
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DISINFECTANTS OF EVERY KIND.

KEMP'S 10 % CARBOLIC POWDER,
As supplied to several Municipalities, Railways, Tramway Companies, &c., is better and more stable than any imported.
Per Cwt., Rs. 7; Per Ton, Rs. 120.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

APOLLO BUNDER SPECIALITES!

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HAM,—Pale Cumberland, from 10 to 24" each,	per lb.	1	3
,, Ready booked,—whole or half	,,	2	2
,, ,, ,, in Slices	,,	2	12
BACON,—Harris's 1st Quality, Wilts, Middles	,,	1	3
,, ,, 1st Quality ,, Bellies	,,	1	1
,, Finest Cumberland ,,	,,	1	1
CHEESE,—Real Gruyere	,,	1	1
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Fresh Stores every Fortnight from London.

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"OUR SPECIALITE" —BREECHES.

SOFT DRAB & WHITE DRILLETTE	From Rs.	18	0
WHIPCORDS & BEDFORDS, All Shades	,, ,,	27	0
GAITERS, BOXCLOTH, All Colours	,, ,,	13	8

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A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS
OF
REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
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KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of	25	with silver foil. Rs.	8 0	per box
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Regl. Antonio Lopez	,,	50	with ring	11 12	,,
Non Plus Ultra	,,	50	,,	9 8	,,
Exquisitos	,,	50	,,	7 8	,,
Princess as (small size)	,,	50	,,	5 8	,,
Neuvo Habano Especial	,,	100	,,	6 8	,,
Do. do. No. 1	,,	100	,,	5 8	,,
Do. do. No. 2	,,	100	,,	5 0	,,
Do. do. No. 3	,,	100	,,	4 8	,,

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OFFICERS' TRAVELLING CAMP LANTERNS, the most useful and compact ever offered. Perfectly Stormproof. Can be used as a Lantern, Table Lamp, Wall Lamp, and Hanging Lamp. A very necessary Companion in the Jungle.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

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AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOOD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the Article presented is of unquestionable good Manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries; and, indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a great deal of trouble and inconvenience, but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.

We Guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for

FIFTY YEARS,

and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker, once in two, or most three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face..... Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases..... Rs. 30, Rs. 45, Rs. 50 and Rs. 65.
Half-hunting Cases..... Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55 and Rs. 70.

GOLD WATCHES—
Crystal Face.....Rs. 60, Rs. 85, Rs. 95 and Rs. 120.
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Silver.....From Rs. 70.
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We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in Gold. For Details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on Application.

WRISTLET WATCHES—
With Leather Straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch and other Fancy Designs. Silver, from Rs. 50; Gold, from Rs. 210.

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BAHADUR CIGARS.
SIX ANSWERS
TO
ONE QUESTION!!

Q.—Why are BAHADUR Cigars the Leading Brand in India?

A.
1.—BECAUSE they are Manufactured under the Supervision of EUROPEAN EXPERTS.
2.—BECAUSE only the CHOICEST TOBACCOS are used in their Manufacture.
3.—BECAUSE they are Loosely rolled, and draw Freely.
4.—BECAUSE the Delivery of their Flavor approaches that of a Real HAVANA.
5.—BECAUSE they are Uniform in Quality, and can always be Relied on.
6.—BECAUSE the General Public say with one accord that they are the Very Best, and what everybody says must be True.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

THORPE AND CO.
NEW SEASON'S STOCK.
HELMETS, AND SUN HATS.
NOW ARRIVED.

	Rs.	a.
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT Drab Felt HELMET, Felt under brim, well ventilated, good, strong and lasting	10	8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT, White Drill Shooting Hat, body of Cork and Felt, really good and useful	13	8
ELLWOOD'S TAN HUNTING, as above	13	8
ELLWOOD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BODIED AIR-CHAMBER HELMET, with outer BULGE, best Drab Felt, strongly made, a splendid protection	18	8
THE SAME MAKE as above, plain Helmet shape, without Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED, splendid protection	18	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," with outer Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED air-chamber, a splendid protection	17	8
ELLWOOD'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, finest White Drill	13	8
HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, fine White Dœ-skin		
HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, Khakee		

LADIES'

CANTON DRAB FELT, similar in shape to Melton, a splendid protection	8	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB MELTON, fine Felt, with extra Wide Brim, lined Silk and Velvet pad	12	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB FELT HELMET, the new Shape, well Ventilated and light, lined Silk and Velvet pad	13	8
ELLWOOD'S HELMET, covered fine White Drill, splendid protection, lined Silk and Velvet pad	15	8

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REMEMBER OUR
NATIONAL HAIR DYE!
Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.
F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

IN Consequence of a REVISION of the TIMINGS of the Through Trains already notified, some SLIGHT CHANGES in the Local and Suburban Service have been necessary. These are notified in the revised Time Bills Posted at all Stations, to which the attention of the Public is invited.

The Trains, at present leaving Colaba at 0-25 and Bandra at 23-39 respectively on SATURDAYS only, will, on and after the 22nd Instant, be run Daily, except on Sundays.

The Down Train, at present, leaving Colaba for Virar at 11-45 on Week days, will, in future, run on Sundays also, the Return Up Train being timed to leave Virar at 15-15.

C. CROMMELIN,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 20th October, 1894.

GREAT ECONOMY IN
BRICK-BURNING
EFFECTED BY USING
BULL'S Improved Single Chimney Kilns.
Twenty-five per cent. of Fuel saved.
DAILY OUTTURN LARGELY INCREASED.
Labour and Trouble Reduced.
For Terms and Descriptive Pamphlet, apply to
GORDON, STEWART & Co.,
5 & 6, Hare-street, Calcutta.
An AGENT WANTED in the Bombay Presidency.

"FEVER MUST GO!"
BY
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.
"NOTHING COMES NIGH IT . . . .
A real Blessing, and no mistake.
Invented for Poor Humanity's Sake."
BEWARE FEVER IS NOW RAMPANT!
And no remedy is equal to
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.
And to seek after a better Remedy is just as
"To gild refined Gold, to paint the Lily,
To throw a perfume on the Violet,
To Smooth the Ice, or add another hue
Unto the Rainbow, or, by any means,
To seek to improve Squibb's Ague Specific,
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess."
It Produces a charm-like effect in Ague-chill, Malarial, Intermittent, Remittent, and Bilious Fevers, Influenza, &c., &c.
Re. 1, of all Chemists.

F. S. Madon & Co., Market, Zooma Musjid. POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFACTURING BOMBAY. Madon, Sons & Co., Fort.

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FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.
FUNDS .....£10,695,969.
REVENUE .....£ 2,650,872.
NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.
RATES LOW CONDITIONS LIBERAL
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES
accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.
SMOKING TOBACCOS.
of All Brands.
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Cameras, Hand and Stand.
BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.
TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)
COTTAGE PIANOS.
(Built to order for India.)
CARPETS, BATH TUBS.
COOKING AND WARMING STOVES
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
Extra Superior Quality.
NILGIRI AND KANGRA TEAS.
FOLDING TABLES.
GALVANIZED IRON BATHS.
Extra strong, with Swival Handle.
COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

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W. C. SMITH,
M. I. Painters London and S. Australia.
CONTRACTOR to the Byculla Club; Royal Bombay Yacht Club.
PAINTER and HOUSE DECORATOR.
OIL COLOR and VARNISH MERCHANT.
READY MIXED PAINTS
made to any shade.
BLUNDELL'S PETRIFYING LIQUIDS for Damp Walls and other Special Purposes
RED, WHITE and TRANSPARENT.
Imported Direct to
W. C. SMITH,
47, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
WHISKIES
ARE consumed by the best in the land. Try them!
Our Special Blend, net Rs. 27
Napier Johnstone, " 33
Camuslynie, " 27
FULL LISTS on Application.
BELL LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, opposite the Bombay Tramway Co.'s stables, valuable teak and black wood hotel furniture, plated glass and crockeryware, partition screens, table and hanging kerosine lamps, pictures, &c., the property of Mrs. H. B. GINGOOK.

Catalogues are published, and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., and on account and risk of Purshotam Harridas—
56 packages dyed shirtings and cambrics.
On account and risk of Hurridas Premchand—
20 packages dyed shirtings, jaconets and cambrics.
The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF FLOUR MILL MACHINERY.

Under instructions Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 11 a.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Royal Flour Mill, behind the Victoria Gardens, the Sundry Machinery of the said Mill, in order to make room for larger machinery, consisting of—
5 Carter's 4 roller break mills, 20" by 9"
6 do. 4 do. smooth do. 24" by 9"
4 do. sieve purifiers.
2 Simon's gravity purifiers.
2 Carter's do. do.
11 do. 2 sheets centrifugal flour dressing machines.
4 do. 5 do. rolls do. do.
1 zig-zag eureka warehouse wheat separator, by Howes and Ewell, No 3 size.
1 do. do. separator, wheat, No. 3, small size, by Howes and Ewell.
1 wheat washing machine, by Higginbottom and Stewart.
For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF PONIES.

Under instructions from Mr. Alli bin Ameer, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and risk of Vely Caspian HENRY MANN—
3 strong Arab ponies (2 chesnut and 1 bay).

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and Cotton Sweepings, Waste Paper, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wadi Bunder.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and cotton sweepings, &c.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, October 22, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—
A square piano by C H Schroder.
About 20 tons Escalette pig lead.
The property of a Gentleman, consisting of sofas, chairs, marble table, teapoys, sideboard, meafsafe, camp tables, arm chairs, bentwood chairs, cupboards, dressing and washhand tables, almirahs, wardrobes, glassware, &c.
By order of the mortgagee, Nowlaji Pudmaji, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Fazul Bin Abdools, the mortgagor—
1 bundle of pearls.
By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Purshotum Hurridas—
2 cases each 100 pieces colored book muslin 38-9" by 20 yards.
2 " 110 " " 38" by 20 yards.
2 " 110 " " 52" by 20 yards.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Yugjeewun Premjee—
2 cases each 30 pieces white cotton duck.
6 " 36 " Washington check.
2 " 40 " white cotton duck.
4 " 36 " coloured check.
4 " 36 "
On account of the concerned—
40 cases T Red chintz.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome new vis-a-vis.
1 strong serviceable landau.
1 English-built mahogany-coloured four-wheeled dog-cart.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 24th and 25th instant, at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the valuable and artistic complete suits of dining, drawing, office and bed room furniture by Wimbridge and Roberts, including screens, book-cases and presses made to order, superior porcelainware, rich glassware, best electro-plated-ware, flower vases and wall plates, first rate wind proof lamps, gas fittings and globes, Persian and English carpets, first-rate engravings and paintings, English and Paris-made ornaments, gauze curtains, a double barrelled c. f. 12 bore Rifle by Reilly & Co., a light weapon, in good order, in case complete, large-size aviary with birds, books photographic enlarging camera, a large collection of choice plants, such as varieties of rare ferns, anthuriums, palms, crotons, begonias, roses and other flowering shrubs, fern house, &c., the property of F. YORKE SMITH, Esquire, Solicitor.

Catalogues are published and the property is onview.

N.B.—The Garden will be sold, at 8-30 a.m., on the First Day of Sale.

Also a sweet-toned cottage piano, by Soundy & Co., in good order, the property of the Hon. Mr. Lang.

The property of a gentleman, at 2-30 p.m., on First Day:—
A pair of handsome black walers, 5 years old, 16 hands high, going in single and double harness.

SALE OF 150 CWTS OF WASTE.

On THURSDAY, the 1st November, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Chinchpoogly, by order and in the mill premises of the new Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee Wacha—
150 cwts Bad cops.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NIZAMPOORA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Bai Jerbai, widow of Cursetjee Byramjee Mehta, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Daruwalla (an insolvent), in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of September, 1891, the following property, viz.:—
All that piece of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 88 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or building standing thereon, situate on the south side of Nizampoora Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 744, new No. 7920, and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward No. 6453 (1), Street No. 28, and bounded on the east by the house of Dorabjee Hormusjee Gorewalla, on the west by the common partition wall dividing the said hereditaments from the hereditaments and premises belonging to Limjeebhoy Nusserwanjee Daruwalla, on the north by the said Nizampoora Street, and on the south by the sweeper's passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Daruwalla and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, October 22, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT 14TH KAMMATEEPOORA STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee, Damoder Kassinath Putvardhan, and on account and at the risk of Ramchunder Nursingrao, mortgagor, the following property:—
All that piece or parcel or leasehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirteen square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at 14th Kammatteepoora Street, without the Fort, and in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under E Ward No. 2145, street Nos. 72 and 74, and registered by the Collector of Bombay under old No. 150, new No. 16156, old survey Nos. 4126 to 4128, new survey No. 6225, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the house of Lingoomabai, widow, on the west by the house of Boid Sayena Possattee, on the north by the said Kammateepoora 14th Street, and on the south by a sweeper's passage, and which said property was formerly and is now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF ROOFS FOR REMOVAL.

Under instructions from S. Rebsch, Esquire, A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th October, 1894, at 2 p.m., at the Custom House building, the materials of roofs of central feature, southern and verandah, Custom house building, consisting of double tiles, battens, round teak rafters, purlins, trusses, &c.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

The Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at their Office, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., by order of the Receiver in Suit No. 522, of 1893, the Shop and Confectionery Business carried on in the Sardar's Palace Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, in the name and style of Messrs. Pearse and Co., as a going Concern, and also in a separate lot the Bakery at present carried on by the same firm, at Marine Cross Lane, with machinery, ovens, carts, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, October 22, 1894.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks. Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
1 case white embroidered net and muslin.
4 " grey yarn, No. 90.
1 case plush.
On account and at the risk of Sultanally Goolamally—
B M—3143 S G 9349—1 case copper Foils ex ss Maria Valerie.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIP'S FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESS and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., in the P. and O. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon—
A quantity of old stores, ship's requisites, fittings, &c., consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cutting, old flags, old ropes, scrap and old iron chains, wooden fittings, cabin doors and benches, broken glass and crockeryware, boats, iron safes, and miscellaneous other articles.

Purchasers will have to pay custom duty, &c., and clear the goods within ten days from the date of Auction.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, October 22, 1894.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the Supply of 50,000 Broad Gauge SLEEPERS, delivered at Vizagapatam, will be received by the MANAGER, East-Coast Railway, Waltair, upto 31st October.

Waltair, 18th October, 1894.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.
NOTICE.

CHARLES. S. WINDOVER & Co., Ld., of London and Paris, have been INFORMED that a Number of CARRIAGES have been thrown on the Market in Bombay, and SOLD as WINDOVER & Co. We beg to Caution the Public against purchasing the same unless they have the NAME of CHARLES S. WINDOVER & Co., Ld., on the WHEELS. We are the only Charles S. Windover & Co., Ld., who are Coach Builders to Her Majesty the Queen: and our only Address in Bombay is ADABHOY BOMANJI COACH BUILDER, 35, Girgaum Road, Bombay, where a Selection of beautiful Carriages can be seen made by Charles S. Windover & Co., Ld., at Special Prices.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR INDIGENOUS STORES, LEATHER GOODS, COCOANUT OIL, AND COTTON WASTE, &c.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on MONDAY, the 5th November, 1894, for the Supply of Indigenous Stores, Leather Goods, Cocoanut Oil, and Cotton Waste, &c., required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system, commencing 1st January, 1895, and ending on Dates, as noted on Tender Forms.

2. Particulars of the Approximate Quantities required for Delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more Items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer will be required to supply the same at the Rate quoted, and Sign an Agreement for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, &c.," and a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered.

5. If Government Paper and other Securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and as a further Security for the due fulfilment of the Contract, a Deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment, until the Total Deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the estimated Value of the items to be Supplied, or, at the Agent's option, a further Deposit will have to be made, so as to make the Total Deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the Total Amount of the accepted Tender.

6. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's Samples, which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

7. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 4th October, 1894.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th October, 1894.
"No. 4504-D.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
Simla, the 25th September, 1894.
Horses.
Remounts.
NOTIFICATION.

WITH Reference to the Advertisement of the 12th October, 1893, it is hereby notified that the Number of young COUNTRY-BRED HORSES likely to prove suitable for Army purposes, which it is anticipated, will be purchased by the Army Remount Department during the year 1895-96, is estimated at 600. But this Estimate is subject to Alteration hereafter.

BENGAL.
Hapur Rearing Depot.
Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards.....250
Karnal Rearing Depot.
Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards.....250
BOMBAY.
Ahmednagar Rearing Depot.
Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards.....100
Total.....600

2. The average price for young horses of this class will be fixed according to their merits, but every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the average fixed by Government is not exceeded.

3. The purchases will be made at the various horse fairs, horse shows and districts in India by Remount Agents, under the orders of the Director, Army Remount Department.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India."

By Order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-in-Council,
C. A. CUNINGHAM, Brig.-General,
Secretary to Government.

RE THE SORAB WOOLLEN AND COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED
(In Voluntary Liquidation).
A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT BY CAPITALISTS.

TENDERS are hereby Invited for the PURCHASE of the MILLS of the SORAB WOOLLEN and COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, (now in Voluntary Liquidation), together with the Immoveable Property at Ladur, Bombay, belonging to the Company, and the Company's Goodwill, Name, Machinery, Plant, Implements, Materials, Furniture and other effects, and the Stores and Stock-in-trade for the time being lying at the Mill premises.

The Liquidators will also consider any proposal for a Loan at Interest on the mortgage of the Company's property and effects above specified, or any scheme for raising and securing the repayment of a Loan by the issue of debentures.

For further particulars, terms and conditions, plans and specifications, apply to the Liquidators, at their Office, No. 4, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MUNCHERJEE FRAMJEE TUMBOLY,
Managing Liquidator.

Bombay, 29th August, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 176 OF 1893.

NARAYEN RAGHUNATH .....Plaintiff.
VERSUS
VINAYEKRAO BHASKERJEE, MORESHWAR VINAYEKRAO, DINYANESHWAR VINAYEKRAO, KESHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, GUNPATRAO KESHOWRAO, SUNDERRAO KESHOWRAO, SHAMRAO KESHOWRAO (minor), MADHOWRAO BHASKER, JUGGUNNATH MADHOWRAO, BAPUBAI alias PARWATIBAI, ANANDRAO BHASKERJEE, BALGRUSTNA ANANDRAO, BAJIRAO ANANDRAO, GUJJANAN BALGRUSTNA (minor), SOONDERRAO BAJIRAO (minor), SOONDRABAI, NARAYEN RAMCRISHNA, RAKHMABAI, GUNPAT WITTOBA, YESHWANT WITTOBA, WASSOODEV CRISHNARAO and GOVINDRAO WASSOODEV.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order of Reference made in the above Suit and bearing Date the Ninth Day of January, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-four, the following Immoveable Property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in one Lot, before George Haughton Farran, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th Day of November, 1894, at the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the Estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendants one to seven inclusive or any of them in the land and buildings situate on the South side of and fronting the passage forming part of the said premises and leading to the said premises from the Portuguese Church Street, Bhooleshwar, without the Fort, in the Sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement Eight Hundred and Fifty-eight square yards or thereabouts, whereof six hundred and forty-three square yards part thereof are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140, New No. A-1250, Old Survey No. 290, and New Survey No. 3-423, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Defendant, Vinayekrao Bhaskerjee, and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Brown and Mole, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 12th Day of September, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

CAPTAIN BARRINGTON PIERS, says:—"I shall be very glad at any future time to Recommend be RIPON HOTEL (Mahableshwar) to my friends."

[ESTABLISHED IN ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, 1852.]

C. N. TOCOS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

PURVEYORS TO
H. R. H. THE KHEDIVE,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF NAPLES,
AND, BY SPECIAL CHARTER,
SOLE PURVEYORS TO THE ITALIAN REGIE.

IN consequence of the increase of our Export Trade with the further East, and in order to release our Customers of the troubles and expenses in getting their supplies from Egypt, we have decided to OPEN an AGENCY in INDIA and appoint

MR. D. MACROPOLO,
of BOMBAY and CALCUTTA, Sole Agent

For the SALE of our famous CIGARETTES. In placing before our numerous friends the Specialities of our Cigarettes, we would call their attention to the fact, that they are prepared from the finest Turkish Tobacco, specially to keep in hot climates, under the direct supervision of an Expert of 30 YEARS' experience of the Indian climate, while their qualities and delicate flavours are too well-known and appreciated to need special remark.

In thanking our Constituents and the Public in general for their generous and candid support, we beg to request that in future they should address their kind orders direct to Mr. D. MACROPOLO, Bombay or Calcutta.

C. N. TOCOS & CO.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.
OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR.
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.
ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.
YOUR VISITING CARD. Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate 4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate 5 0
Other lines, such as Club, Addres and Regiment, charge 1 Re. 1 per line extra.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.
(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."
A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in
LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.
Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PIANOS.
HARRISON & CO.'S
IMPERIAL MODEL.
HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in
This Piano is specially suited for India.
PRICE: £25, Net Cash,
Usual shop price, £40.
Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.
THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE
HARRISON & CO.,
29, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E. C.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 140,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 Months received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
H CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£275,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on be minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S
BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.
ONE new English-built CANOE LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, Warner's patent wheels with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Lewis T. Fulker, of Salisbury.
One new Double-seated circular-fronted side-light BROUGHAM, with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.
One new office SHIGRAM, well finished.
One new four-in-hand DRAG (Brake), suitable for a Pair or a team, neatly finished.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGEAMS, by other well-known Makers.
HOUSES furnished with Latest Style neat Furniture.
FURNITURE of the Latest Designs for SALE or HIRE.
A Fresh Consignment of Best Real Mocca Coffee in Bags of 7 lbs. Price, Rs. 7 per Bag.
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1893, £8,406,405.
ASSETS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING.
A Reversionary Bonus of 35s. per cent. per annum has just been declared on Life Policies in the new participating Class.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Agents.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.
INDIAN GUARANTEE
ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh, Rangoon.
CORRESPONDENTS.
PARIS..... The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE ..... Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG .....
HONGKONG ..... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA ..... Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO ..... The Bank of Madras.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS
received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £554,907 10s.
HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES:
BOMBAY. | GALLE.
CALCUTTA. | SINGAPORE.
MADRAS. | HONGKONG.
COLOMBO. | SHANGHAI.
KANDY.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.
The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.
FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—
If fixed for Six Months..... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months ..... 4½ per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years ..... 4½ per cent. "
Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—
If paid in India.....Commission ¼th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody } " ¼th "
On Paying

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,290
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,135
Commercial & Ld. Mge	5,000 / 2,000 / 3,000	100 / 100 / 100	100 / 75 / 10	10 p.c.	166 xd / 115 xd / 50 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60 nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£10	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	240
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,136
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	227½
Bhowanagger City Press & Manfg Co,Ld	550	250	250	45	315
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	7	152½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	132½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	195
Colaba	500	1,800	1,800	20	325
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,250
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	20	108½
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,240
French	300	500	500	25	420
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	490
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	780	100	100	12	110
Khanganam	240	450	450	30	400xd
Mahnva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	105
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	352½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Nil	230
New Berar	1,200	500	500	125	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11½	122½xd
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	470
Shapath (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,200xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	615
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Stri Gity Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	16	200
Volkart	...	1,000	100	12	200
				70	1,055
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	246
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	15	545
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	40
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	305
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	710
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	20	390
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,080	Nil	250
Central India	1,000	500	500	35	1,360xd
China Mills Co Ld	800	1 000	1,000	Nil	400
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	25	850
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	600
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	10	620
Coorla Mills	900	1,000	1,000	25	470
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	370xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	25	490
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	355
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	710
Hingughat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Hoy and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	525
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,185
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	15	365
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,235
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	530
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	550
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	5	140xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	920
Jubilee Mijis Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	200
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	655
Khangaram Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	825
Khatao Macunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	40	675xd
Leopold	3,500	100	103	10	191
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	15	700
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	945
Madras United	350	1,000	1,080	100	2,800
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	320
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	153½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,745
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	Nil	149½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	2,050
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	...	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
New G E Co at Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	420
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	420
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,325
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	590
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	950
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,385xd
Shoiapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,410xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	625
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	10	377½xd
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	12½	195
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	15	510
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	2900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Yenishunker Lakhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	120
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	710
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500
MISCELLANEOUS.				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	330 / 225xd
Back Bay Baths	1500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	113
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,050
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,290
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	3	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50	1,475
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	5nl
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	20	265
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	135
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	325
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	10nl
Marcks & Co., Ld	4 000	100	100	10	123
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	168xd
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7	97
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	469
Prince of Wales Fire In	250	8,000	1,000	No dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	60
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	995
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Nil	75
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	1	32

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	28-10
Gold Leaf	"	28-7 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	28-6 "
Do. do. new	"	28-4 "
Australia her Gold	"	28-7
Bombay bar Gold	"	28-6
Sovereigns	"	18-2
Do. Drazons	"	18-0
Silver 7	"	93-3
Do. 15/4	"	93-5
Carolas	"	205-0
Mexican	"	197-0
Five-Franc Pieces	"	300-0

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Azamor entered the dock on Friday, and the steamer Baroda, on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Kota left the dock on Saturday.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Jeevandass Maharaj, a jaghirdar of Jubbulpore, accompanied by twenty followers, carrying four swords and one dagger, arrived in Bombay, on Friday morning, from Indore. The Chief is staying in a bungalow on Queen's Road.

ACCIDENT TO A GIRL.—Thakee, a girl, aged twelve years, residing at Duncan Road, while attempting to cross the road, opposite her house, was accidentally knocked down by a dog-cart, driven by one Callianji Shivji, and sustained slight injuries to her back. The girl was treated at the J. J. Hospital.

A FALL IN FLOWER POTS.—Pedro Lobo, a cook, was, on Friday afternoon, walking along Forbes Street, when he sustained injuries to the head by a flower-pot falling on him from an upper floor of Mrs. Boyne's boarding establishment. The fall of the pot is attributed to the heavy gale of wind blowing at the time. Pedro was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and detained under treatment, but he is in no immediate danger.

ABSCONDING WITH THE ORNAMENTS.—Phaijan, a courtesan, residing at Grant Road, has reported to the police, that during Friday night, while she was asleep in her room, a man, named Sydoo Nizam, who had been residing with her for the past six months, removed from her person a pair of silver ear ornaments, of the value of Rs. 3, four silver bangles, valued at Rs. 10, a pair of silver anklets, valued at Rs. 40, together with Rs. 5 in cash from a tin box, and absconded.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Wetherall and the Officers the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will perform the following programme at the Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting) :—

March	Our Diva	Victor Roger.
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe.
Valse	Only once more	May Ostler.
Selection	H. M. S. Pinafore	Godfrey.
Dance	Hungarian	Anon.
Galop	Birds' Beak	Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FRAUD BY A CART-DRIVER.—Dhunjee Walji, a mucoadum, belonging to Kessowji Moroji, and having his godown, at Cazee Syed Street, reported to the police, on Friday morning, that about 11 a.m., on the previous day he loaded seven carts with seventy bags of sugar, and despatched them to the B. B. & C. I. Railway Goods Shed, at the Carnac Bunder. Six of the carts reached their destination, but the seventh, which was laden with ten bags of sugar, collectively valued at Rs. 220, and was driven by a man who gave the name Rama, No. 2983, did not turn up. From the police enquiries it appears that the mucoadum did not see the number of the badge, and that the driver gave a fictitious name and number as the driver of 2983 on being found was able to prove an *alibi*.

FATAL FALL INTO A SHIP'S HOLD.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the morgue, touching the death of Gunoo Toolsiram, a labourer, aged twenty-five years, residing at Khetwady. The deceased was a coal-labourer, and was born with only one hand. On Saturday night, the deceased was engaged in discharging coal from the steamer Gledbai, with several other labourers. At 11 p.m., all the labourers knocked off work and went on the upper deck to eat their meals. The deceased took his meal and then sat on the combing of No. 1 hatch, when he suddenly fell back into the hold, (a distance of about thirty-five feet. Some labourers went down and found the deceased lying unconscious, and bleeding from his mouth and nose. He was conveyed to the upper deck, where he died about half-an-hour afterwards. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

INSANITY AND SUICIDE OF A PARSEE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest on Saturday, at the 15th Lane Khetwady, regarding the death of Dosabhoy Adurji Tatia, a Parsee, aged thirty-five years. The deceased was lately a clerk employed by merchants at the railway yard, at Wari Bunder. About two years ago Dosabhoy became insane and violent and used to beat his wife, who eventually left him and went to live with her mother at Dhunji Street. After she had left, the deceased wandered about the street and slept anywhere. On Friday, Suckoo, the wife of a mallee, employed at Cama Baug, and residing in the compound, heard a splash in the well close by her quarters, and on her going near it saw a Parsee sinking. She also noticed a turban, a pair of trowsers and a pair of shoes lying near the well. The police were informed and men were sent into the well, but the body could not be found. Eventually the well was dragged and the body of the deceased was recovered an hour after the splash had been heard. There were no marks of violence on the body. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while in an unsound state of mind.

THEFT IN A THEATRE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday last, one Ismail Abba Meah, a tailor, aged twenty-two years, residing at Chas Moholla, was charged at the instance of Constable Hamilton before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of a gold watch and chain, valued at Rs. 334, belonging to Fazil Ebrahim, manager to the Kaiser-i-Hind Flour Mill, residing at Babula Tank Road. At about half-past nine o'clock, on Friday night, complainant accompanied by a friend, named Fazil Nanji went to see a performance at the Royal Theatre Grant Road, where he was met by Subhan Valley Mahomed and the accused. Shortly afterwards complainant feeling warm took off his waistcoat, containing a gold watch and chain, and placed it on the back of the chair. About an hour and-a-half afterwards Faz l went out of the theatre, and was soon followed by his two friends, one of whom brought the waistcoat with him and gave it to Fazil, who on examining it found the watch and chain missing. He inquired where the accused Ismail was, and on being informed that he had left, complainant suspected him of having committed the theft, and reported the matter to the police. Constable Hamilton arrested Ismail, at 3 o'clock, on Saturday morning, at Memon Moholla, and recovered the watch and chain from one Janmahomed Abdul Sootar, to whom they were given by accused for safe custody. Accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Sanders Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate Mr. Abdulla Meherali Dharamsey, of Messrs. Thakoredas, Dharamsey, and Cama, solicitors, appeared on Saturday, and applied for the restoration of this case to the file. He said that his client, Mr. Ali N. Tyebji, had obtained a summons against Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, R. E., Assay Master, Bombay Mint, for assault. The complainant arrived late in the court, when the case had been struck off. On the suggestion of the court he had written to Colonel Martin to ask his consent to the charge being restored so that the trouble of taking out a fresh summons might be avoided. The Colonel had given his consent, and he (Mr. Dharamsey) now made the application. The case was then restored to the file to be tried on Wednesday next. The complainant alleges that he was almost a daily visitor to the Royal Asiatic Society's Library, located in the Town Hall. In order to go to the library he had to pass through a certain door in the central room. On Monday, the 1st instant, he went to the library about 5 p.m. and remained there for about an hour. On his leaving the library, a peon, named Gangoo Putlaji, opened the door from the library side to pass him out. Just as he stepped out of the door-way he saw a European gentleman (whose name he subsequently ascertained to be Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Martin) standing in the central room. The Colonel rushed towards him in an angry mood, and on approaching him said "——you, get away." He informed the Colonel that he was going out of the library through the central room as usual. The Colonel then becoming violent caught hold of him by his shoulders and pushing him out through the side door of the library ejaculated, "get away" and shut the door from library side. The Colonel had by his violent conduct caused complainant considerable annoyance and fear of injury.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it" will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE TRAGEDY IN BHENDY BAZAAR ROAD.

DEATH OF THE SECOND VICTIM.

THE woman Ameena, who was stabbed by her divorced husband Khair Mahomed Faiz Mahomed, on the morning of Friday last, died yesterday morning, at a quarter past 2 o'clock, at the J. J. Hospital, from the wounds she had received in the abdomen. She was very restless on Saturday, and about 8 o'clock, in the evening, became unconscious. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, opened an inquiry yesterday morning at the J. J. Hospital, when the following evidence was recorded :—

Ashabee, the wife of Abdul Currim, a labourer, residing at Nagdavi Street, said that the deceased was her daughter by her former husband Sungi Mahomed, and was the wife of one Khair Mahomed, whom she married about ten or eleven years ago at Karachi. She had two children by him, a son and a daughter. The son died about a year and a half ago. The daughter was about three years old and was residing with the deceased and Khair Mahomed at Gogharee Moholla. Fatma, the wife of her (witness's) son Abdad, and others lived with them. Abdad did not live with them, but used to visit his wife Fatma there.

At this stage the inquiry was adjourned until Friday next.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE POLICE COURT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Superintendent Sweeney charged Khair Mahomed Faiz Mahomed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with committing murder by causing the death of one Sirdar Yarmahomed and with attempting to murder Ameena, his divorced wife, by stabbing her with a clasp knife. On being asked by the court whether he had anything to say in regard to the charges preferred against him, prisoner replied that he was a Kabuli, and not a pimp, nor did he belong to the land of pimps. He often advised his wife Ameena not to have anything to do with Sirdar Yarmahomed, but as she did not pay any attention to this advice, and as they continued to live in adultery with each other, he stabbed them both.

Superintendent Sweeney then asked for a remand, but his Worship said he would like to record some evidence before adjourning the case, and asked the Superintendent to be ready with the witnesses at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At the further hearing

Fatma in her evidence stated that she, Ameena, and the accused and some other persons of the family arrived in Bombay from Karachi, about six weeks ago. About twenty days ago witness was married to Abdad, the brother of Ameena in Bombay. On the night of Thursday she heard Ameena telling accused, "For God's sake, for the sake of your only daughter, don't stab me." She then saw accused stabbing Ameena on the stomach. Witness ran out screaming, followed by the accused, who said that he would then stab her husband too. Fatma called out to the neighbours to open the doors of their rooms, and immediately ran into the room of a neighbour. She then gave information to the police. Seeing that the accused had left, witness returned to the room, and found Ameena lying in a pool of blood in great pain. A sepoy in the meantime came up, and removed Ameena to the J. J. Hospital. The knife now produced was the one used by accused to stab Ameena. He always kept that knife with him.

Accused on being asked whether he had any question to ask, said that he struck Ameena and Sirdar with the knife.

Mahomed Hoosein Esmail, a Pathan shoe-maker, residing at Chunam Kiln Street, said that, at about 10 o'clock, on Thursday night, he went to sleep in his shop, while Sirdar was sleeping on the verandah of his father's shop. At 3 o'clock, on the following morning, witness heard Sirdar screaming, and on proceeding to the spot found him lying in a pool of blood wounded in the abdomen. Policeman No. 91 B on hearing the cry came up almost immediately, and took Sirdar to the hospital. Witness heard of his death at half past 8 o'clock in the morning. The sepoy asked Sirdar, who stabbed him, and he replied that the accused had done the deed.

Urjon Dewji, a policeman, said that at about a quarter to 3 o'clock, on Friday morning, he heard a man crying in Chunam Kiln Street, and going to the spot saw Sirdar stooping down with his hands on the stomach. On being questioned by the witness, Sirdar stated that he was stabbed by accused. The sepoy went and aroused his comrade, and took Sirdar to the hospital.

Inspector George said that about 3 o'clock, on Friday morning, he heard of the occurrence, and immediately went to Chunam Kiln Street, where he met the deceased's brother, who gave him certain information, in consequence of which, he sent Constable Wrafter to Gogharee Moholla, and himself proceeded to the J. J. Hospital, where Dr. Gallagher informed him that the man (Sirdar) was in a dying state, and it was necessary to have his, as well as Ameena's, dying declarations recorded. Witness then sent Constable Wrafter to call the magistrate, who took down the dying depositions of both the persons. Witness was present at the time. About a quarter to 6 o'clock on Friday evening accused was brought to him at the Pydhowne police station, and on searching his person, he found the knife, Rs. 12-8-6 in cash, a bundle containing some new pieces of wearing apperal and a cotton sheet stained with blood.

Accused admitted having murdered Sirdar and stabbed Ameena, and said that he was ready to accept "fasee" (execution). He was disgusted with Ameena, who had been living for the last six months in adultery with Sirdar. He did not want to trouble the court and the Sirkar by prolonging the matter. It was better to hang him now than to prolong the matter by delay.

The Magistrate : Why did you murder Sirdar ?

The Accused : My conscience knows it well. It is my pleasure. As Ameena did not desist in her misbehaviour, I stabbed her. I will bear enmity with Sirdar till the day of judgment.

The case was then adjourned till the 2nd proximo, for medical and other evidence.

The Magistrate, on being informed that the case was postponed said, why do you postpone it ? Finish it here, hang me up, and be done with it.

THE ZOROASTRIAN CALENDAR.

MR. MUNCHERJEE HOSHUNJEE, proprietor and editor of the *Vartman Press*, has just published his annual Zoroastrian calendar for the Yezdezardi Year 1264, which as with the Christian year, commenced on 16th September. In addition to the usual general information contained in this useful publication, the editor has given a photographic likeness of Sirdar Khan Bahadur Padumji Pestonji of Poona, who died in July last. The principal events of last year relating to the Parsees are described the list of charities and benefactions being given in minute detail. Bai Motlibai Jehangir Wadia has spent nearly two lakhs of rupees for building a fire-temple at Oodwara, a town mid-way between Bombay and Surat, and for a permanent pucca road from the Oodwara station to the town, and for providing funds for the maintenance of the temple and the road. After protracted negotiations with the Collector of Surat the road has been built and made over to Government. The ceremony of consecrating the new fire-temple will be performed on the 31st inst., when a great number of Parsee ladies and gentlemen from Bombay will be invited to be present. The author gives a list of Parsees who have passed during the last year in various examinations, of those who have been honoured by Government with titles of distinction, and of the chief members of the community who died during the same period. The Parsees have sixty-five newspapers, periodicals, weekly papers, illustrated newspapers, pamphlets, &c., published in Bombay. There are seven Atash-Behram, or chief fire-temples in Bombay and other large towns ; and ninety-four minor fire-temples in other parts of India, where there are Parsee residents. There are seven Towers of Silence in Bombay, and eighty-four in up-country towns and villages. In the legal profession, there are twenty-six Parsee solicitors and fifty barristers, practising in Bombay and other cities. The Zoroastrians of Bombay and outstations have established eighteen medical dispensaries in this city and thirty-three in the mofussil. On the bench of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, the Parsees number 112 in the city of Bombay. In Persia the number of Parsees in 1892 was 9,269 ; while in 1854 it was 7,711, thus showing an increase of 1,558 souls. There are ten schools where the children of these Persians are educated at the expense of the community in Bombay, who have established a large fund for the amelioration of their condition. Ervad Dadabhoy Khabshedjee Dordi has contributed for the calendar an article on the Hukhminian dynasty which reigned in Persia with much renown in ancient times. A list of Parsees residing in the mofussil towns is amongst the other useful information given in the calendar.

LADY GERTRUDE STOCK writes : "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say I find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleanses the head of dandruff.

MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEON-MAJOR BRASIER CREAGH has been posted to Umballa as Senior Medical Officer.

A SPECIAL artillery practice camp, composed of these two Field batteries, will be held at Hazaribagh between the 1st and 21st January.

THE march of the head-quarters wing of the 11th Bengal Infantry from Bareilly has been delayed owing to the prevalence of cholera on the road to Sitapore.

THE old colours of the 41st Foot (always a Welsh Regt., and now the 1st Bn. of a territorial "link" bearing that title) are to be transferred from Wrexham to Llandaff Cathedral.

IT is proposed shortly to occupy the barracks at Brighton—latterly a cavalry station—with an infantry corps, and the 1st. Bn. of the Royal Irish Rifles, now at Newry, has been selected for the purpose.

THE British India Company's steamer Jumna has been engaged as a hired transport for the conveyance of military details between England, the Mediterranean ports, and the East, and she will leave Southampton on the 13th inst.

ORDERS have been issued that the prohibition of the use of ball cartridge ammunition charged with black powder, already announced with regard to the Leemetford magazine rifle, is to extend to the Martini-Metford carbines of both cavalry and artillery.

THERE is a proposal to raise fresh companies of the Militia Medical Staff Corps next year. The idea has been most successful in the case of the two companies already in existence, and it is hoped that, by degrees, a reserve may thus be created for the Army Medical Staff Corps in case of emergency.

ACCORDING to the German papers, it is proposed to add still more to the list of articles carried by the German soldier. A portable electric light has been produced, the whole apparatus not weighing more than half a pound, and it is suggested that a certain proportion of soldiers should carry one in their pockets.

THE Queen has approved of the Royal Warrant concerning officers of the Medical Service being amended by the substitution of the following for Article 347:—"The appointment of Director-General of our Army Medical Department shall be for seven years, and the retirement of the other officers of our Army Medical Staff shall be compulsory at the following ages ; except that if it should in any particular case be considered desirable in the interests of the public service, the age for the retirement of a surgeon-major-general may be extended for a period not exceeding two years:—Surgeon major-general and surgeon-colonel, 60 ; brigade-surgeon-lieutenant-colonel, surjeon-lieutenant-colonel, surgeon-major, and surgeon-captain or surgeon-lieutenant, 55."

ANOTHER OVERLOADED PILGRIM SHIP.

ON Saturday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Captain Anderson, of the s. s. Mahomada, stood charged, at the instance of Mr. J. B. Mackay, Assistant Conservator of the Port, with carrying 48 passengers in excess of the number allowed by law. The steamer arrived in Bombay harbour, on the 11th instant, with sixty passengers without a survey certificate from Joddah. As the captain of the vessel was believed to be about to leave Bombay by the mail steamer on Saturday, an immediate summons was issued by Mr. Pheroze Hoshung Dastur, on Friday afternoon, and made returnable on Saturday morning. Mr. Nicholson, acting Government Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution ; while Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, solicitors, defended the accused.

The Public Prosecutor having opened the case, Mr. Burder admitted that his client had rendered himself liable to a fine, but said there was no intention of evading the Act.

Evidence was then recorded, and his Worship taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case fined Captain Anderson Rs. 100.

BEHAR POLO TOURNAMENT.

In the semi-final Mozufferpore A team beat Bettia after a very close and well contested game. Mozufferpore B team beat Motihari by two goals to one goal and one subsidiary. On Thursday the final game was played when Mozufferpore A team met Mozufferpore B. This was the game of the tournament, as in the matter of both men and ponies the teams appeared to be evenly matched, but luck was with A team, and they succeeded in winning after a hard fought game by three goals to one and two subsidiaries each, the teams being : A Team,—Messrs. R. Hudson, Urquhart, B. Weve and V. Hickley (back) ; B. Team—Messrs. H. Hudson, G. Collingridge, T. Barclay and P. Jones (back). The goals were hit by Mr. R. Hudson for A Team, and Mr. Baroay for B. The polo dinner is this evening.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 18.

Harington, Surgn-Major, Ms, I M S, on duty, from Bikanir.

OCTOBER 19.

White, Capt, Bo, 17th Regt, from Poona.
Incham, Lt, Ms, 1st, Dorsetshire Regt, for embarkation, from Calicut.

OCTOBER 21.

Perkins, Lt, Bo, Ed Dept, on duty, from Aden.
Peterson, Lt, Bengal, 32nd Pioneers, from leave, from England
Bethune, Lt, Bengal, 3rd Pioneers, from leave, from England
Bruce, Lt, Ms, 5th Goorkha Rifles, from leave, from England.
Hoskyn, Major, Bengal, R A, on inspection duty.
Eccles, Lt, Benga, 16th Lancers, on joining from England.
Cossick, Surgn-Major, Ms, A M S, from leave, from England.
Wilson, Lt, Bengal, 5th Lancers, from leave, from England.
Hogge, Major, Bengal, 14th Sikhs, from leave, from England.
Leslie, Capt, Bo, P W O Gr, from leave, from England.
Talbot, Lt, Bo, 2nd Lancers, on leave, from Quetta.
Treherne, Surgn-Major, Surgn to H E the C-in-C in India, on leave, from Simla.
Barwell, Lt, Bengal, 9th Gurkha Rifles, from leave, from England.
Maxwell, Lt, 2nd B L, on leave, from England.
Hutchinson, Capt, Bengal, 2nd Goorkhas, from furlough, from England.
Waddell, Lt, Bengal, 4th B I, from furlough, from England.
Badgley, Major, Bengal, R E, from leave, from England.
Wallis, Surgn-Major, Bo, A M S, from leave, from England.
Pelle, Lt-Col, Bo, 2nd P W O Gr, from leave, from England.
Nicholson, Capt, Bo, 7th Hussars, from leave, from England.
Chalmers, Lt-Col, Bengal, A R Dept, from leave, from England.
White Surgn-Major, Bengal A M S, from leave, from England.
Sanders, Brig-Surgn, Bengal, I M S, from leave, from England.
Jones, Lt-Col, 2nd Bo, Lancers, from leave, from England.
Tyler, Major, Staff, R E, on duty, to Karachi.
Cusack, Surgn-Major, Ms, A M S, from leave, to Madras
Hogge, Major, Bengal, 14th, Sikhs, from leave, to Ferozepore.
Eccles, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 16th Lancers, to join, to Lucknow.
Pennington, Major, Ms, A A G, for Musk, to join, to Bangalore.
Bennett, Surgn-Lt, Bo, I M S, to join, to Mhow.
Treherne, Surgn-Major, Surgeon to H E C-in-C in India, on leave, to England.
Nicholson, Capt, Bo, 7th Hussars, from leave to Mhow.
White, Surgn-Major, Bengal, A M S, off leave, to Muttra.
Jones, Lt-Col, Bo, 2nd Lancers, to join, to Poona.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER, 19.

Pearson, 2nd Lt, Bengal, R E, on duty, to Meerut.
Campbell, Lt, Bengal, 23th P I, to rejoin to Sealcote.

OCTOBER 20.

Anderson, Capt, Bengal, 3rd Infy.
Wheatley, Major, Bengal, 2nd Gurkhas, on leave to England.
Kirkpatrick, Surgn-Major, Bo, A M S, on duty, to Ahmednagar.
Kirkpatrick, Capt, Bengal, 1st P I, on leave, to England.
Carnana, Lt, Bengal, 2nd P I, on leave, to England.
Mackeson, Major, Bengal, 5th Dran Guards, on leave, to England.
Hill, Lt, Ms, 19th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Fraser, Lt, Bengal, 22nd P I, on leave, to England.
Paton, Lt, Bo, 2nd R Lanc, to rejoin, to Nasserabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING R. V. A.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—

Fort Head-Quarters.

To-day and Wednesday, at 8-30 p.m.—10-in. R M L Gun drill.
Friday, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R M L Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-day, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.
Wednesday, at 8-0 p.m.—10-in. R. M. L. Gun drill.
Friday, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

2. A meeting of the Provisional Committee of the Club will be held at the Fort Head-Quarters, at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday next.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN.
COMMANDING R. V. R.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1894.

1. The Drills, &c., for the week will be as follows :—
(1) "F" Company—8 p.m. to-day (Monday) in the St Mary's College Compound Byculla, and 7 a.m. on Wednesday 24th instant at St. Josephs Church Bandora. Dress Muf

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES.—18ct. Gold Pencil cases fitted for Cedar Pencils, plain or Engine-turned. Slide action with Watch Chain attachment, Rs. 30 to 75. Silver, Rs. 8. Telescopic Pencil Cases, gold Rs. 25 to Rs 60. Silver, Rs. 8 to 18. Rs. 12.—MARCKS & Co. Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

CAPTAIN HOBDAY'S "NEW SONG," "MA-SA'S BIRFDAY BALL," a Darkie Serenade, with illustrated title page by Author, now Ready.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

TENTS of VARIOUS KINDS for HIRE.—Double and Single Pole, Rowties, Shamiana, Pals, Stables, Bichoba, &c., &c. Apply to PESTONJEE, Esplanade Gymkhana, Bombay.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases; Chiming four Quarters an eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

WASHING DERBY TIES—Ans. 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 each. Sale on last Christmas, 10,000. Liberal Discount to Merchan s.—BATLIBOI and VIRJEE, Opposite the Novelty, Bombay.

20,000 lbs. TEAS! FRESH SPRING CROP Selections!! From General Youngbusband's Celebrated Gardens, Kangra Valley!! Really Choice Teas at unpreced ntedly Low Rates from MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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FRESH CONSIGNMENT EVERY FORTNIGHT.—High Class Egyptian Cigarettes, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 3-8, 3 and 2-8 per 100, respectively. These Cigarettes are Manufactured by Mr. G. Bakiritzi, of Egypt, of Pure Superior Turkish Tobacco. They will Recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of Mild, Aromatic and Free-drawing Cigarettes. Sole Agents for India:—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goilkarn:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

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At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for Testing the Sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

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Medical Depots	Rs. 14	Rs. 10
Government Officers	" 16	" 10
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If the Quinine or Febrifuge is sent by Post, the following extra charges will be made:—One pound tin, 12 annas; half pound tin, 8 annas; quarter pound tin, 4 annas.

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PRICE..... Rs. 6,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 20.

CONSOLS were unchanged in London yesterday at 101 3/8; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. lower, at 109. Three and-a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower, at £56 13/16. The price of Bar Silver declined 1/8d., say to 28 7/8d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was ¼ cent cheaper, at 63¼ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent lower, at 4·87¼ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 1 3/16d. French Rentes in Paris were unaltered at 101¼; Paris Exchange on London was a centime lower, at fcs. 25·14.

A recovery in the price of Indian Sterling Loan of ¼ per cent., at 109¼ · and a reduction of the Exchange Banks' buying rate on India by 1/8d., say to 1s 1 1/16d. per rupee. are the only changes to-day in the Indian financial advices wired by Reuter. Bar Silver in New York is ¼ cent cheaper, at 63 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered.

Yellow Guzerat Rape Seed was quoted yesterday at 30 7/8s. per 416 lbs., buyers, shipment this and or next month to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk; tone of the market firm; and Linseed at 36 3/8s. per 416 lbs., buyers, April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market steady.

A further decline of 1-16d. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 3 9-32d. per lb., and Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions, except the most distant in which the decline was 1-32d., the extreme quotations being 3 1/8d. for October-December deliveries, and 3 5-32d. for February-March. The market closed quiet; Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 15,000 bales, including 100 East Indians. The day's Imports were *nil*. The Manchester market was quiet.

To-day, again, a further decline of 1-32d. has been established in the price of ready Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool, at 3¼d. per lb.; while Futures have further receded 3-64d. in all positions except the most distant, in which the decline is 1/8d. The day's Sales have amounted to 12,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The market quiet; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady; Imports *nil*. The Manchester market has remained quiet.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 17,000 bales greater than in the week preceding, at 95,000 bales; but the amount forwarded to consumers was 2,000 bales less, at 73,000 bales. The week's Imports were 18,000 bales heavier, at 46,000 bales. The total Stock had decreased by 34,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 708,000 bales.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged, at 5 15-16 cents; but January Futures declined three points, to 5·66 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 77,000 bales; and the figures for the new crop to the end of the week now give the following comparison with those in the two preceding seasons:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Friday's Receipts ...	77,000	56,000	53,000
Week's do. ...	373,000	283,000	273,000
Since 1st September	1,387,000	1,106,000	1,115,000

To-day, Mid.-Uplands in New York have declined 1-16 cent, to 5 7-8 cents per lb.; and Futures, for January, are 7 points lower, at 5·59 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 53,000 bales, going against 50,000 on the corresponding day last year, and 34,000 bales the year before.

To-day has been almost a blank in local Cotton business, the only transaction reported being the purchase of 50 Palitana by a Mill, at Rs. 150 per candy, the tone of the market being dull; but prices unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been in small request by exporters, the former market having been dull, and the latter quiet; but prices of all descriptions in both are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	138 bales.
Wheat	7,635 cwts.
Linseed	3,596 "
Gingelly	1,680 "
Groundnuts	786 "
Castorseed	4,425 "
Rice	4,274 "

FREIGHTS are unchanged. The "Hall" line has booked about 2,000 tons of cargo for Liverpool and Marseilles at 14s. and 14s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 1¼d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 9-32d. Demand for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 1 3/8d. for three months' sight Credits, remaining thereat throughout the day, with but little doing either way; while for forward 1s. 1 5-16d. was named for Telegraphic, and a moderate amount was placed thereat. From Calcutta we hear that rates were quoted there 1-32d. higher than those ruling here, at which we closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 9-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic...	1s. 1¼d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 5-16d.	"
Credits do. ...	1s. 1 3/8d.	"
France do. ...	1·40¾	"

with forward Telegraphic quoted at 1s. 1 5-16d; and Credits at 1s. 1 7-16d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet and weak, and rates for 3½ per Cents. after opening at 103 1-16 for Money, and 102 15-16 for Account declined 1-16 for cash, closing at 103 1-16 and 102 15-16 in the two positions, respectively.

SHARES.—There has been some downward movement in Cotton Mill Scrip to-day, and we note a decline of Rs. 90 in Connaught; of Rs. 60 in City of Bombay; of Rs. 25 each in Khatao Mucconji, and Ripon; of Rs. 5 each in Colaba Land Mill, Imperial and Queen; of Rs. 6¼ in Mazagon; and of Rs. 4 in Anglo-Indian. English Press shares are Re.1¼ lower. Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue, are Rs. 50 lower. Treacher and Co. have advanced Rs. 5 per share.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Zanzibar-Mombassa interrupted.
Telegrams in secret language for Foochow can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius at noon on Tuesday, the 23rd instant.

Mail for Madagascar closes at Durban at noon on Monday, the 22nd instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 21st October, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	20	5	6 p.m.	15	45
Teheran	21	12	9 a.m.	...	25
Suez	21	1	35 p.m.	..	38

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 21st October, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	43	...	4
" Karachi	..	18	..	1
" Madras	...	14	..	2

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, NIGHT OCTOBER 20.

10 p.m.	81·4

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21

6 a.m.	78·6
10 a.m.	82·7
2 p.m.	87·3
14 p.m.	84·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

TUBACK—October 21, at her residence, opposite the Ice Factory, Frere Road Fort, Meherbai, widow of the late Mr. M. P. Tuback, and daughter of the late Mr. Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy. Deeply regretted. Oothamna ceremony to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, at the same place.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

DENNYS—Sept 24, at Sunnyside, Southampton, wife of H T Dennys, Lieutenant I G S, of twins, boy and girl

MALET—Sept 30, at 27, Brompton-square, S W, wife of Herbert Rivers Malet, Port Commissioners Service, Calcutta, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARNES—BARNES—Sept 27, at St Matthia's, South Kensington, Hugh shakespear Barnes, Indian Civil Service son of the late James Ralph Barnes, Bengal Civil Service, to Edith Helen, second daughter of the late Rev Reginald Barnes, formerly Vicar of Heavitree, Exeter, and Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral.

BIRD—WOLFF—Sept 26, at Aspley Guise, Buckinghamshire William John Alexander Bird, of the Public Works Dept, India, son of the late Major-Gen James Wilberforce Bird, to Janet Douglas Wolff, younger daughter of the late Ernest Julius Wolff, of Birkdale, Southport, and Whally Range, Manchester.

GOODBY—WYLES—Sept 29, at Zion Chapel, Chatham, Francis Hubert Goadby, youngest son of the late John Orissa Goadby, of India, to Florence Ada Wyles, eldest daughter of Wm Wyles, Esq. of Rochester.

DEATHS.

DALZELL—Sept 23, at Sanday, Orkyney, Surg-Major Pultney William Dalzell, of H M Indian Medical Service.

ELWYN—Sept 23, at Eastbourne, Henrietta Honoria, widow of Major-Gen William Elwyn, of the Bengal Staff Corps, and eldest daughter of the late Gen Henry Lawrence, H M Indian Army, of Bath, Surbiton, and Richmond, Surry, aged 62.

LANDON—Oct 2 at Lanteglos Rectory, Camelford, Charles Palmer Landon, Chief Superintendent Indian Telegraphs, the second son of Charles (Ginkell Landon(late Captain Bengal Army, aged 46.

LONSDALE—Oct 1, at Newport, Mon, Charles Henry Lonsdale (late Captain H M 104th Bengal Fusiliers, also formerly of the 105th Light Infantry, aged 53.

MOFFATT—BAKER—Sept 27, at 73, Cambridge-gardens, North Kensington, Augusta Emily, widow of Lieut-Col F Moffatt Baker, H E I C S, and daughter of the late Dr J G Moyle, Bombay Medical Board, aged, 62.

OSBORN—Sept 22, Easebourne, Midhurst, Charlotte, widow of Lieut-Col H R Osborn, of the Bengal Staff Corps, aged 85.

PATRICKSON—Oct 2, at Alton, suddenly, Isabella Helen, widow of Major John Patrickson, late of Madras Artillery, aged 69.

RAYMOND—On Oct 2, at Belbroughton, Worcestershire, Lewis Robert Raymond, second son of the late Capt Raymond, Bengal Army.

SHUBRICK—Oct 2, at 7, Cornwall Mansions South Kensington, Flora Anne, widow of Gen Richard Shubrick, of H M Indian Army, and elder daughter of the late Lieut-Gen. Sir Raleigh Gilbert, Bart, G C B.

STYLE—Sept 30, at Tivoli House, Cheltenham, Mark Style, Inspector-General of Hospitals, late Indian Medical Service, aged 77.

WOODHOUSE—Sept 24, at Weston-super, Mare, Arthur Theodore Woodhouse, Colonel Madras Staff Corps, aged 55

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1894.

THE most absolute monarch of any civilized country, holding, not only in name, but in deed, the whole legislative, executive, and judicial power over one hundred and twenty million people, will most probably soon have to bow, if he has not already done so, to the decrees of a far mightier monarch, in whose domain the rich and poor meet together, and under whose decrees one thing happeneth to all alike. The telegraphic news published in our last issue showed that the condition of the Czar of All the Russias was so serious that official endeavours to maintain secrecy were abandoned, and the bulletins were posted in the streets of St. Petersburg. On Friday, a further change for the worse took place; on Saturday morning, telegraphic information was received that the case of his Imperial Majesty was hopeless, while later telegrams speak of repeated attacks of convulsions, dropsy of the legs, and periods of unconsciousness. The attempts which have been made at various times on the life of the Czar have failed, and Alexander III., unlike his father, will die in bed a victim, not to the bomb of a Nihilist, but to disease of the kidneys and a complication of other maladies. Called upon by the assassination of his father in 1881 to rule an Empire comprising one-sixth of the territorial surface of the globe, Alexander III. was at the age of thirty-six invested with responsibilities so vast and far-reaching as to weigh down the most self-reliant man; with personal dangers sufficient to crush the boldest spirit. The Muscovite empire was passing through a most serious social crisis when he came to the throne, the outer symptoms of the convulsion being the deeds of Nihilism on the one hand, and Anti-Jewish disturbances on the other. The bad harvests in the succession of years immediately preceding 1881, and the accompanying ravages of a virulent and widespread cattle plague, had completed amongst the Russian peasantry the misery which idleness and improvidence were steadily producing. The spread of railways and other communications had in many ways promoted the concentration of industries in certain localities, and the assemblage of large numbers of the most ignorant classes amid the strange scenes of tour and camp life had unsettled their minds and degraded their morals. The counteracting conservative influences of religion and loyalty had been terribly weakened; that of property—which it was sought to introduce by binding the peasant to the land by the conferment of proprietary rights under the provisions of the Great Act of Emancipation—had not taken root, and education had not so far had any tangible effect. The Nihilist agitation was gaining many recruits, not from the peasants, but from the classes immediately above them—the sons and daughters of priests, small traders, or minor officials in the country towns, and young people who had sought in vain by education to improve their position, and who had become unfitted for the occupations natural to their sphere in life. The solution of the social problem was beset by great difficulties. On the one hand, there was no likelihood of the upheaval in Russian society being quieted until the aspirations of the reasonable party of liberty were gratified by the enactment of reforms. On the other hand, the low state of civilization in the country and the ignorance of the lower classes made it essential that even the most urgently-required reforms should be gradually introduced, and that there should be a careful avoidance of all sweeping measures. Sudden changes would disturb and confuse the masses; slow progress would utterly fail to satisfy the Irreconcilables.

Confronted by these conflicting problems Alexander III. seems to have arrived at the conclusion that it was useless to attempt any great reform in the direction of liberty and constitutional freedom. Consequently so far as the internal affairs of the Empire are concerned, very little progress indeed has been made during his reign. The bribery and corruption of the officials, the ignorance of the peasants, and the harassing interference with private liberty have remained the same as they were when Alexander II. was blown to pieces in the streets of St. Petersburg. Men are still sent off in hundreds to Siberia without trial, often without knowledge as to the crimes imputed to them. The peasant proprietors are in greater misery even than in the days of serfdom. Cultivation is at an extremely low ebb, and the peasants can pay neither the money owing to Government for their land, nor the State and commercial taxes, and are flogged by hundreds for non-payment. Usurers—the bane of peasant cultivators in other countries beside India—supply money on mortgage; then foreclose, and when the land is in their own possession, get the work done for nothing as interest. The petty interferences in common life are incredibly numerous. The censorship of the press extends to foreign as well as home papers. When the Czarewitch was in India one of the weekly illustrated papers at home gave a full page illustration of a shikaring party in which his Serene Highness was included. But the official censor by some process of reasoning detected impropriety and danger lurking in the picture, and no one in Russia was allowed to see it. Alexander III. is believed to have had good intentions regarding his people, but he seems to have been powerless to carry them out. He sought to give practical effect to the theory of personal government; each minister was supposed to communicate directly with the Czar, and to take orders from him alone. But there are limits to the accomplishments of all men, and Alexander III., although originally blessed with the constitution of a giant, severely handicapped his health and vigour by the heavy trials to which he was perforce exposed and, consequently, his powers of labour were undermined. It has, therefore, been found absolutely necessary in practice for the majority of the affairs of the enormous Empire over which the Czar holds sway to be settled without his cognisance, by a number of irresponsible petty officials with enormous power of doing evil. The Czar has made very few public appearances in Russia, for obvious reasons, but it is not to be forgotten that on the occasion of the celebration of the tenth anniversary of his coronation in May, 1893, he was received at Moscow with warm demonstrations of welcome. A people under despotic rule, however, are not very sincere in the manifestation of their feelings on such occasions. Further, the majority of the simple Russian peasants still hold it as an article of faith that their ruler is "cast in more than mortal mould"—a theory which partly owes its survival to the very secluded life of the Muscovite Emperor. Alexander III. has been more or less a prisoner within his palaces, he has been guarded night and day by hosts of armed men; and the fierce light that beats upon a throne has been unable to penetrate through the darkness of this seclusion, to reveal to us the personal habits, and characteristics of the Czar. For a just estimate of these, the only safe guide is a consideration of his public actions.

Although the Czar has permitted his officers in Asiatic Russia to pursue an aggressive course towards Oriental neighbours, there is no doubt that Alexander III. was desirous of maintaining the peace of Europe. It is no exaggeration to say that by the lifting of his finger he could have provoked war at any time during the past decade. But he chose a pacific policy, and more than once within recent years his intervention has maintained peace. The Czar never breathed a word calculated to imperil the tranquility of the world. He has known when to speak and when to keep silence. It is fortunate for mankind that while, as already pointed out, Alexander III. has found it necessary to delegate matters of domestic policy to his chief advisers, he has always retained in his own hands questions of foreign policy as far as this was possible. No officer has been allowed to dictate to him the course he should pursue in the art of international diplomacy. In the interests of peace it is to be hoped that his successor will also refuse to be led away by the Chauvinistic desires of his military officers. There is a general impression that the Czarewitch lacks the strong individuality of his father, and that he will be too ready to listen to warlike counsels. But the Prince who is likely to be soon called upon to succeed to the fearful responsibilities of his father, has not yet had any opportunity of showing what are the qualities he possesses, and there can be no doubt that, theoretically at least, he favours the present foreign policy of Russia. It is not at all likely, for instance, that he will be in the slightest degree inclined to disturb the existing peace for the sake of France. M. de Witte, a Minister enjoying the confidence of his Imperial master, a few weeks ago declared to an Austrian journalist that, "If France began a war, or were the cause of one breaking out, Russia would certainly not stand by her." It is to be earnestly hoped that to this policy of his father the future Czar will firmly adhere. To write an estimate of the life and work of Alexander III. is no easy task. If his Imperial Majesty did not do much to improve the condition of the unhappy mass of his subjects, it was not that he was oblivious to their miseries; it was because, acting as his own Foreign Minister, he had not the requisite time and thought to spare to the solution of a problem beset by many difficulties. The cares of a mighty but unhappy Empire, containing hundreds of men who were plotting his own destruction was the insecure heritage of Alexander III., and he has done his best to fill a dazzling but joyless eminence with dignity, self-restraint, and courage.

ANOTHER great name has been removed from the roll of the living—James Anthony Froude, the historian, Carlyle's literary executor. Little has been heard of him by the outside world for the past two years, but at the close of 1892, when he declined to admit ladies to his lectures at Oxford. Next to Carlyle, perhaps, he has said more severe things of men and manners than any writer in the present century, and he earned the reputation of being "an unseemly barbarian." Australians at all events re-echoed this condemnation, for the plain-speaking of his "Oceana" grievously wounded them. He had long before that wounded the susceptibilities of Irishmen, for he told them that they had themselves to a large extent caused their country's prostration by their own intestine jealousies and want of patriotism. Father Burke, the Dominican orator, disputed this, and Mr. Justin McCarthy in his "History of Our Own Times" declares that Froude wanted the one indispensable quality of the true historian—accuracy. Froude was the most popular historian since Macaulay, Mr. McCarthy admitted, but he declared that Mr. Froude's personal integrity and candour constantly came into contradiction with his artistic temptation. "He is too honest and candid to conceal or pervert any fact that he knows. He tells everything frankly; . . . he deliberately states the facts; shows how, in this, or that instance, truth did tell shocking lies, mercy ordered several massacres, and virtue fell into the ways of Messalina." But he still maintains that his pictures are portraits of truth, mercy, and virtue. He was altogether too imaginative as an historian, McCarthy declares, for his creative power, though a valuable gift to a literary man, was dangerous to a historian. He had imagination, that sympathetic and dramatic instinct which enables a man to enter into the emotions and motives, the likings and dislikings of the people of a past age. His style is penetrating and thrilling, his language often rising to the dignity of poetic eloquence. "The figures he conjures up are always the semblances of real men and women, never waxwork or lay figures, or skeletons clothed in words, or purple rags of description stuffed out with straw into an awkward likeness of the human form. The one impression we carry away from Mr. Froude's history is that of the living reality of his figures." Froude was a native of Totnes, Devonshire, where he was born in 1818, his father being archdeacon of that town. It was intended that he, too, should enter the church, and so he did, as after receiving his education at Oxford he received deacon's orders. But he relinquished these, and resigned his fellowship of Exeter College when the university authorities condemned his writings. He had associated himself with the High Church party, and four years after receiving his deacon's orders, he wrote his "Nemesis of Faith," which necessitated his breach with the Church of England. From the time he devoted himself mainly to history, contributing constantly to the *Westminster Review* prior to the publication of his *magnum opus* "The History of England from the Fall of Wolseley to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada." Carlyle's dictum was that history of mankind is the history of its great men—to find out these, clear the dirt from them, and place them on their proper pedestals is the function of the historian, and this, he would have us believe, indicated the lines Froude worked on. The originality of his ideas and conclusions created a greater interest in the history of the nation than any previous

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ILLNESS OF THE CZAR.

CONDITION HOPELESS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 19, Evening.

The official bulletin, just issued, concerning the illness of the Czar, states that his Majesty's condition is hopeless.

THE REAL MALADY DISCLOSED.

LONDON, Oct. 20, Morning.

A strong belief exists among the highest medical faculties in Europe, that the malady from which the Czar is suffering is canker of the kidneys.

STRICT CENSORSHIP IN RUSSIA.

The newspapers in Russia have been strictly forbidden to make any mention regarding the illness of the Czar, except the information furnished by the official bulletins.

THE CONDITION OF THE CZAR.

Intelligence received, this morning, from Livadia, states that dropsy of the legs has set in, and is increasing in sympathy with the failing strength of the august patient.

THE CZARINA PROSTRATED WITH GRIEF.

A specialist on nervous diseases has been summoned to Livadia, to attend on the Czarina, who is quite prostrated with grief.

REPEATED ATTACKS OF CONVULSIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 20, Midnight.

The Czar had repeated attacks of convulsions, and was for a long time senseless.

The symptoms were slightly favourable during the day.

THE ILLNESS OF THE GRAND DUKE GEORGE.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

It is reported that the Czar's second son, the Grand Duke George, is in a dying condition.

THE ILLNESS OF THE CZARINA.

The Czarina is seriously ill.

THE IMPERIAL DIET AT HIROSHIMA.

TOKIO, Oct. 21.

The Imperial Diet has unanimously passed the bill authorizing the Government to raise a war loan of 100,000,000 yen.

The Diet is prepared to grant every demand of the Government for the prosecution of the war.

Count Ito, the Prime Minister, in an elaborate speech defended Japan against the charge of precipitating the war.

THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN.

PARTITION OF THE COUNTRY SOUNDED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 20.

The *Novoe Vremya*, in a leading article, discussing the situation arising from the alarming indisposition of the Ameer Abdul Rahman, states that if the British intervene, in the event of the Ameer's death in favour of his son, Sirdar Habibullah Khan, and plant British influence on the Afghan frontier, it will then be the duty of Russia to establish her influence likewise on her frontier. The paper expresses the opinion that the natural consequence of this policy will lead to the partition of Afghanistan between Great Britain and Russia.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE JAPANESE SUCCESSES EXAGGERATED.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

A feeling is gaining ground in Europe to the effect that the Japanese successes over the Chinese have been greatly exaggerated, and that China is still a formidable Power for resistance.

ANOTHER JAPANESE ARMY AFLOAT.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 20.

An army of 40,000 men, under the command of Marshal Oyama, has left Hiroshima, in thirty-five chartered transports.

The destination is kept perfectly secret.

A REPORTED BATTLE.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 20.

It is reported here that a battle was fought between the Chinese and Japanese on the Lower Yalu, but neither side claims the victory.

The Chinese assert that the Japanese attack was repulsed with heavy loss.

THE GULF OF PE-CHI-LI.

The Japanese will probably blockade the Gulf of Pe-chi-li within a fortnight.

BRITISH CRUISERS ORDERED TO DELAGOA BAY.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 21.

H. M.'s cruisers Philomel and Magpie have been ordered to proceed to Delagoa Bay.

THE PORTUGUESE NAVY.

LISBON, Oct. 20.

The Government will apply to the Cortes for powers to raise a loan of £2,000,000 (sterling), in order to increase the ships of the Portuguese Navy.

THE NEW ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Mr. R. Threshie Reid, Q.C., M.P., the Solicitor-General, has been promoted to the Attorney-Generalship, in succession to Sir John Rigby, Q.C., who has been lately appointed one of the Lord Justices of the Court of Appeal.

THE NEW SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

Mr. Frank Lockwood, Q.C., M.P., has been appointed to succeed Mr. R. Threshie Reid, Q.C., M.P., as Solicitor-General.

DEATH OF MR. FROUDE.

The death of Professor James Anthony Froude is announced.

ACCIDENT TO THE CALCUTTA MAIL.

THREE DEATHS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 20.

A serious accident occurred, yesterday, on the Tirhoot branch of the Bengal North-Western Railway. It appears that a ballast train was backed into a siding at Dalsingserai Station, to make way for the Calcutta mail train. The points opened for ballast train were not closed again, and the mail entered the siding, crashing into the ballast train with such force, that both engines were severely damaged. Much of the rolling stock was completely ruined, while three ballast coolies were killed outright, and a great number of passengers in the mail severely hurt.

GENERAL GHULAM HYDER.

It is reported that General Ghulam Hyder, the Amir's Commander-in-Chief, now in Asmar, has been summoned to Kabul by the Amir.

THE AMIR'S HEALTH: AN IMPROVEMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

News was received, this morning, from Peshawur, which confirms the report of the improvement in the Amir's condition.

The telegram received here, on Thursday, stated that the Amir had a serious relapse, and that Ghulam Haidar Khan, the Commander-in-Chief, had been re-called from the Afghan Frontier to proceed to Kabul at once.

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

An official statement received from the Agency Munshi of Kabul, dated the 16th instant, reports that the Amir is better.

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE AMIR.

With regard to the statement in the *Pioneer* that the policy of Government will be the continuance of the alliance with the *de facto* Amir so long as he seeks to maintain existing friendly relation, I hear that this would be the case, but no official announcement can of course be made yet.

THE NEW COMMAND.

I am officially informed that all the areas and designations of the new Commands when the Army Corps scheme comes into force, have been finally settled.

NEW FOREST RULES.

An important resolution is, to-day, published regarding the administration of forests, and the policy to be in future observed by Forest Officers in dealing with minor forests, pasture land, and valuable timbers.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, Oct. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this evening.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Himalaya arrived here this morning.

ADEN, Oct. 20.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, from Bombay to Trieste, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Oct. 20.

Mail steamer Oceana from Aden arrived.

COLOMBO, Oct. 21.

Mail steamer Rohilla from Bombay arrived.
H. M. S. Æolus from Aden arrived.

The steamer La Seyne reached Aden, at 6 a.m., on Saturday, the 20th instant.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno left Penang for Bombay, on the 19th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	2 5-8

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	101 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	56 13-16
Bar Silver	28 7-8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	95,000	bales.
" " " Surats	2,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	46,000	"
" " " Surats	Nil.	"
" Stock of Cotton	708,000	"
" " Surats	24,000	"

THE CRICKET SEASON.

Now that the cricket season is over, it would not be amiss to glance at the doings of the leading gymkhanas, clubs, &c. Let us begin with

GUNESHKHIND.

Guneshkhind's record, played 13, lost 8, drawn 5, compares very unfavourably with their record of last year, viz., played 12, won 7, lost 4, drawn 1. This is mainly due to the absence of Stockdale and Fowle and the illness of Sharpe. Last year all these three bowlers were able to assist Guneshkhind, and Guneshkhind's bad record is mainly due to their absence. Sharpe was able to play in only two matches but he was quite off form. Still he heads the bowling averages with 8 wickets at an average cost of 18·25. Lord Harris and Poore, who bore the brunt, were expensive, Poore being more successful for Poona. In batting Guneshkind have much improved upon last year's form. Lord Harris has fallen from his average of 47·33 last year to 34·92, but Colonel Harris, Dr. Martin, and Captain Cox have much improved upon their averages of last year, while Poore's average of 27·20 is also satisfactory. The season was the closing one of Guneshkhind, and it is to be regretted Guneshkhind failed so hopelessly in their concluding season.

POONA GYMKHANA.

The record of Poona, played 11, won 8, lost 1, drawn 2, is an excellent one indeed, considering that the solitary defeat which they experienced was at the hands of a team of XXII., captained by Colonel Hobday. In batting Poona possesses a very good record—6 batsmen having averages of 20 and above. Poore's 39 is the best, Barnes coming next with 36, and then Trask with 30·35. Deas, Wyatt, and Holbrook have also done well and their averages of 25·56, 24·58, and 20 speak for themselves, while mention must also be made of Usborne and Wilkins, whose averages of 19·50 and 19 are fairly satisfactory. In bowling, Stockdale, Poore, and Deas have borne the brunt, and considering the fast true grounds on which they had to bowl and the attack to which they were opposed, their respective averages of 10·15, 10·19, and 15·03 must be considered very satisfactory. Poore's rise as a bowler is remarkable. Last year he was hardly considered a real bowler, while this year he has improved his bowling form so much as to be included in the very front rank of the Poona bowlers, and can undoubtedly claim to be the best all round cricketer in the Deccan.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The record of the Local Gymkhana, played 12, won 6, lost 3, drawn 3, is fairly satisfactory, taking into consideration the fact that in nearly all the matches they took the field without 2 of their best men—Jardine and Raikes. In batting Greig as usual stands first with the fine average of 35·80, Smith being close on with 33·30. Greig's display is too well-known to need any comment. It would be simply glittering gold. Suffice it to say that he always made his runs without any mistake and in a very taking style. Smith's average speaks for itself. Never has he played such consistently good cricket for the Gymkhana, and the fact of his having been only 2 points behind Greig, clearly proves that he has developed into a really first class bat. He is a very dangerous hitter, and when well set is very difficult to be disposed of. I think he is the fastest scoring bat in the Bombay Presidency. Clark and Macbeth have also done well; their averages of 21·40 and 19·90 are quite satisfactory. The veteran Macbeth played good cricket throughout the season, and it is satisfactory to see him coming to his old form again. In bowling Cheetham has undoubtedly done very well, 49 wickets at an average cost of 8·14 is an analysis of which any bowler may well be proud of; considering that, among his victims, are included batsmen of such great calibre as Trask, Poore, &c. Raikes and Benson have also done well in this line. It is a pity such excellent cricketers as Raikes and Jardine were unable to play in nearly all the matches, but I earnestly hope they will be able to take part in the Gymkhana fixtures next seasen.

D. J. W.

In connection with the third-day's funeral obsequies of Bai Mithibai, wife of Mr. Shapurjee Eduljee Chinoy, who died at Secunderabad on the 15th instant, her husband and other relatives contributed a sum of Rs. 35,540 for various charitable purposes, of which Rs. 15,000 will be spent in establishing a dispensary to be called "the Bai Mithibai Shapurjee Chinoy Charitable Dispensary."

Mr. Satow, the British Minister to Morocco, left Gibraltar for Fez on the 5th inst. His Excellency will take with him a pair of English horses and a carriage as a present from Queen Victoria to the Sultan of Morocco. If the Sultan will make a road to Fez, it will be better not only for his people, but for his English carriage and horses. The caravan track to Fez is too bad for any wheeled vehicle ever yet built in Morocco, not to speak of an elegant English carriage. Possibly (says the *St. James' Gazette*) a way out of the difficulty will be found by housing the carriage and horses on the coast, so that when the Sultan wants a drive he may take a caravan journey from Fez for that purpose.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The ridiculously nervous state of the public mind, the rapacity of certain financial speculators, the irresponsibility of some of our journalists, and the fact that we are in the midst of an exceptionally vapid silly season account for the scare that has prevailed here this week. The origin of all the unnecessary excitement was the calling together of the Cabinet at forty-eight hours' notice. A news agency, hard up it would seem for a sensation, suggested that our relations with France had suddenly become very critical, and that Lord Rosebery was under the necessity of calling upon his colleagues to meet him at once to consider the situation. It was not actually stated that the object of the hasty summons to her Majesty's advisers was to recommend that war should be declared, but short of this the report was as alarming as it could well be; and the London papers, with an absence of sagacity not uncommon when foreign affairs are concerned, swallowed the canard; at any rate, some of them accepted it without demur, and the rest took twenty-four hours to arrive at the conclusion which ought to have occurred to them in the first instance. Beyond the somewhat sudden and rather mysterious resignation of M. Decrais, the French Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, and a slight increase in the acerbity of Anglophobe journalists across the Channel, there was nothing whatever to justify the assumption that our differences with France had anything to do with the hurried return of Ministers to town. It never occurred to the people who allowed themselves to be influenced by the absurd rumours to reflect that matters could not be so very bad when the Marquis of Dufferin was holiday-making in the North of Ireland, and the French Embassy at Albert Gate was in charge of *attaches*. Considering how the scare was brought about, it is rather cool of a morning paper to lay the blame upon the shoulders of Lord Rosebery for importing "a certain unnecessary element of drama" into yesterdays's proceedings. The boot is on the other leg. The unnecessary element of drama was imported mainly by the newspapers, whose editors are too busy considering schemes for remodelling society and regenerating the human race to take the trouble to inform themselves properly about our disputes with Foreign Powers. It was not until all the mischief had been done, that it dawned upon their intelligences that Lord Rosebery's desire to confer with his colleagues was due to the alarming state of things in China and the necessity for securing the safety of our countrymen in that Empire. The papers have gone from one extreme to another. After ignoring the Chinese difficulty altogether in their speculations as to why a Cabinet Council had been convened, they now try to make out that Ministers decided to bring pressure to bear upon Japan to stay her hand. Considering our interests in the Further East, her Majesty's Government are, no doubt, watching very closely the progress of the War, and the apparent collapse of the Chinese, but it would be incorrect to suppose that yesterday's meeting was concerned with anything beyond the measures necessary to be taken to protect the lives of Englishmen in the treaty ports. As to the rather large crop of misunderstandings with our neighbours *Outre Manche*, there is good reason to hope many of the present difficulties—difficulties exaggerated by the less reputable of French journals—will be smoothed away when M. Decrais's successor, Baron de Coural, reaches England. Many and conflicting are the stories as to the real cause of M. Decrais's determination not to return to London. I cannot pretend to say which if any of these are correct; but this I know from a trustworthy source, that M. Decrais was discouraged at the slow progress made in his negotiations with Lord Kimberley, and that his Excellency as well as a member of his family had suffered in health since he took up his residence in the British capital.

There were divided counsels amongst the City Fathers this year over the election of the Lord Mayor, and for the first time within the present generation a poll of the city liverymen was taken on Tuesday. The gravamen alleged against Sir Joseph Renals, who was in immediate rotation for the office, and ultimately elected, was his connection with certain public comapnies that have been failures. The regions presided over by Gog and Magog have quite recently been represented by our Lord Mayors, whose business relations attracted some attention; and there are rumours of another similar scandal to which I need not more particularly refer. Hence, it is important the liverymen should exercise care and discretion in their selection. Sir Joseph Renals treated the charges alleged against him with scornful indignation and contempt. Mr. Alderman Faudel Phillips, who was his only serious opponent, is a respected member of the Jewish community, and related by marriage to Mr. Edward Lawson, the proprietor to the *Daily Telegraph*. He is immensely rich, and though like Sir Joseph Renals a supporter of Lord Rosebery, he is stoutly opposed to all proposals for abolishing Home Rule "East of Temple Bar." Mr. Phillips's desire to become Lord Mayor out of his term—his name stands third on the list of Aldermen who have not passed the chair—suggests a certain amount of uneasiness as to the future of the civic institution. From the first Sir Joseph Renals was the popular candidate, and Mr. Phillips's supporters prejudiced his chance by springing on his rival at the last moment charges of company-promoting which were not substantiated. The Lord Mayor-elect is not a Londoner by birth—how few Lord Mayors are—but hails from Nottingham, and is a prosperous trader in what to the initiated are known as "Soft Goods."

The fight for the Mayoralty this year was accentuated, if not directly prompted, by the Report of the Royal Commission on the Unification of London The Commissioners recommend that the "old city," as they propose it should be called, should be deprived of all or nearly, all, its glory, and reduced to the level of the other local administrations to be created in eighteen other areas of the metropolis. Their idea is that what is now known as the county of London should in future be called the City of London. The central governing body would be the present County Council with certain representatives of the "old city," the new authority to be incorporated under the name of the "Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of London." The present Chairman of the County Council is, perhaps, the busiest man in London; but when he is styled Lord Mayor of London, he will not, if the scheme of Mr. Courtney and his colleagues be carried out, necessarily be compelled to preside at meetings of the council, nor need he attend unless he chooses to do so. There is a general consensus of opinion in favour of at least one of the suggestions made by the Commissioners—I refer to the Deputy Chairmanship. As they not obscurely hint, the creation of this well-paid post was somewhat in the nature of a job. Mr. Bottomley Firth, M.P., who had so much to do with pulling down the old Metropolitan Board of Works, had to be provided for, and he was made Deputy Chairman with a good salary. The Commission think that the Deputy Chairman should be replaced as in every other Municipal Corporation, by a Town Clerk, who is not a member of the Council. As might be expected, what excites the greatest hostility among the opponents of change are the views of the Commissioners with regard to the revenues of the existing City Corporation. Mr. Courtney, Lord Farrer, and the other Commissioners certainly have the courage of their convictions. They do not go in for half measures, but boldly advise that the whole of the general estates of the Corporation be made over to their successors, the latter paying back an annual sum of, say, £10,500, to help them along. The Commissioners would abolish freemen, and transfer to a department of the Imperial Government the power of granting and fixing the numbers of the livery of the City Companies. The Court of Common Council has lost no time in putting on record its detestation of a scheme of what its principal spokesman described as one of "spoliation and unlawful aggrandizement," but complaints are made against the citizens of apathy in the matter, and the *Times*, hitherto the bulwark of the old order, counsels a policy of moderation. The leading journal tells the devoted friends of the Corporation that it is time to consider seriously whether its real importance and consideration in the eyes of the world will not be best secured by frankly merging the life of the city in the larger life of London, while retaining whatever distinctions in its character together with whatever local rights and authority fairly belong to it. Threatened institutions undoubtedly live long, but sooner or later some plan of unification will be carried out. It may come sooner rather than later if at the next elections for the County Council the pendulum should swing the other way, and the Moderates gain the upper hand. Much of the prevailing opposition to mending or ending the City Corporation comes not from what are called reactionaries, but from fair-minded men, who have been rather alarmed by the wild and eccentric behaviour of the County Council on certain occasions. At any rate, there is not much chance of the question being tackled by the present administration. Lord Rosebery personally would, no doubt, find the task more congenial than, say, disestablishing the Scotch Church, or trying to pass a Home Rule Bill for Ireland, but he is not altogether a free agent, and already the Ministerial programme is overweighted without adding to it another measure of gigantic proportions. The chances are that if the Unionists are successful at the General Election, they will attempt a solution of the problem on the lines of Mr. Chamberlain's recent speeches; and they might find the pathway easier than it is at present. History would only be repeating itself if the city cheerfully accepted from the Unionists changes that it would scorn to receive from Liberals.

Three out of the sixty-one candidates who successfully competed for the Indian Civil Service were rejected by the doctors, but all the natives passed the medical examination. The places of those disqualified have been taken by the next three in order of merit. They are all Europeans, but the candidate who comes immediately after them is a Bengalee, a Mr. J. N. Ray, and, if anything should happen to prevent one of the winners from going out to India at the end of the probationary period, he would of course be chosen. The Parsee, Mr. Dadachanji, who was tenth on the list, was one of Mr. Walter Wren's pupils, and had been under that gentleman's tuition ever since he came to England three years ago. Mr. Dadachanji hopes to join one of the colleges at Oxford for a year. I am able to confirm the announcement made here, that two of the natives, a Hindu and Mussulman, went up for the examination direct from the University of Cambridge and dispensed entirely with the services of a crammer.

Sir Alfred Lyall has returned to town; but his numerous friends in India will be sorry to learn that he has not yet completely recovered from his recent severe illness. It will, I fear, be sometime before he regains his accustomed energy. I find that I was quite right in saying that the illness which at one time was of the most serious character was caused by excessive physical exertion while rowing.

The most important article in this month's *Nineteenth Century* is from the pen of Sir Auckland Colvin. The subject "The Perilous Growth of Indian State Expenditure," is one on which the distinguished writer can speak with authority, and it is not surprising, therefore, that the views to which he gives such forcible expression are attracting a great deal of attention here. He enters an energetic protest against the increase of the military charges—charges which in part, at all events, have been forced on the Government of India by the onward march of Russia in Central Asia—and pictures in vivid colours the sad fate of the Finance Minister struggling against these overwhelming demands on the public purse. The root of our financial difficulties in India is, he declares, the insufficient check exercised under the constitution of the Government by the department over which he presided with so much ability during Lord Dufferin's Viceroyalty. "The Finance Member is but one of six or seven Members of Council of whom everyone except the Viceroy and himself is irresponsible for financial equilibrium. The Finance Member alone excepted every member of the Council is directly interested in spending." And that is not all. "Two members of Council are military men; therefore, the military vote in Council is double that of any other department." Sir Auckland does not entertain a very high opinion of the National Congress as it has hitherto been conducted; but he is constrained to admit the difficulty of differing with a great deal of what it has to say in respect to expenditure, and he makes an admission which will probably earn him the thanks of the British Committee. "If this paper," says Sir Auckland, "correctly interprets the meaning of the figures which are embodied in it, it shows that there are good grounds for the assertion in the recent 'Note' presented to Parliament by Sir William Wedderburn, that it is more the growth of expenditure than the fall in exchange which has led to the present difficulties." Sir Auckland holds that if the Parliamentary Inquiry promised by Mr. Fowler is limited to analysis of items, it is likely to produce no good result. "What has to be examined is the machinery, not the product." He is not one of those who think that Indian expenditure can at present be controlled in an Indian Parliament. "We are," to use his expressive language, "in the mud of the Ganges, not in the republic of Plato, nor in the monarchy of St. James's." But some method is required by which the Finance Department may be given more effective control in framing the Budget. Measures must be taken to check the demand for more money. "So far from facilitating the raising of supply by the Government of India, I believe that the wiser policy would be to obstruct it. Impose import duties today, and some other source of revenue will be demanded to-morrow." Some people think that the weak part in an otherwise able and, striking article is the conclusion at which Sir Auckland arrives. However this may be it is rather tantalising to be told by him that, like Trochu he has his plan, but that "this is not the place nor the hour to air it." Why not?

Professor Max Muller's article in one of the magazine, on the reported discovery of a "Life of Christ" in a Thibetan monastery is, to say the least, not very flattering to M. Nicolas Notovitch, who has presented the remarkable work to a sceptical world. The learned Professor, assuming that M. Notovitch is a gentleman and has not invented the life, suggests that he has been victimised by the waggish monks of Leh, as he seems to think that Madame Blavatsky and some other people of her way of thinking may have been. Professor Max Muller is firm in his opinion, doubtless the firmer because he claims to have detected the imposture of Jacollecot's *Bible aans l'Inde*, though it deceived the G. O. M. The story goes, that the latter, who found time to read it during the throes of the Home Rule controversy, met the Professor one morning in Waterloo Palace, telling him it was a "wonderful book," which he ought to read. The Professor read it, and promptly declared it a hoax. The fact he is most proud of, however, is that "even Gladstone was taken in."

There is a touch of romance surrounding Mr. Harry McCalmont's snug little inheritance of four millions, which is not generally known. It had been the testator's intention to leave the money to Earl Cairns, but that young nobleman's frivolity, it appears, displeased him. He then bethought of his nephew Harry, the young guardsman, who alone amongst all his relations had neither entertained expectations, nor cultivated his chances. To him the uncle bequeathed his enormous legacy, conditional on the report being satisfactory after his undergoing a seven years' probation, the money in the meantime to be invested at compound interest. Even here luck has favoured him, for if the bequest had been coincident in the succession, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, under the new duties would have been entitled to about £600,000 more than the Treasury received. It is needless to say the fortunate owner of Isinglass takes a very keen interest in the turf. He has already sent horses to America, and it is rumoured in sporting circles, he intends despatching some also to India. Lord William Beresford, who has started, or is about to start, for India, took a keen interest in racing since his return to England. He was present at most of the chief gatherings; and at Goodwood it was announced he was to ride the Prince of Wales's colt, Florizal II., which John Watts subsequently just succeeded in bringing first home. Lord Marcus (Lord William's brother) erstwhile starter to the Jockey Club, is now manager of the stud of Baron Hirsch, of which Marsh is the trainer. The Baron, however, has another stud under the direction of John Porter, a name that is a household word in racing circles here. For the Champion Stakes next week the Baron has entered two horses, Matchbox and La Fleche, one trained by Porter, and the other by Marsh. This whim of the Baron, competing, as it were, against himself, is creating no little amusement in racing circles.

The German Emperor is credited with the expressed intention of visiting the exhibition to be held in Paris in 1900.

DEATH OF MR. MUNCHERJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA.

One more of the reminiscent links connecting the past with the present generation of Parsees has been snapped in the death of Mr. Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama, which took place about 1 o'clock, on Saturday morning last, at his residence in Mint Road, Fort. The deceased was a remarkable character in several phases of life. A shrewd man of business from early life, blessed with an unusually strong constitution, a man of determined purpose, bold in enterprise and resolute in execution, unswerving in honesty and integrity in all his dealings, of a kind, charitable, and gracious nature, he had the courage of his convictions, which he asserted at all hazards in his after-life. He had the credit of starting the first native firm in England, about forty years ago, and he was thus the pioneer of native entrance into the heart of European enlightenment. As a trustee of the charitable funds of the Parsee Punchayet and a member of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Institute and other public institutions, his large experience, strong commonsense, and rigidly independent views entitled him to be looked up to as an authority. A few days ago, Mr. Muncherjee had a fall from his bed, which injured one of his ribs. Being a man of a robust physique, he enjoyed soundness of mind and body to the last. About four days ago, fever supervened, and terminated fatally on Saturday morning.

Born in 1813, Mr. Muncherjee died in the eighty-first year of his age. He was the third of six sons by Najbanoo, who had arrived from Persia with her father Kaikhosro Yezdiar. Having received a rudimentary education, Mr. Muncherjee at the age of nineteen was employed as a mehta in the service of Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Cama, a relative, and was afterwards employed in a similar capacity in the service of Mr. Cursetjee Cowasjee Banajee. In 1840 he started in life as a merchant, and in conjunction with his brother Mr. Dadabhoy, Mr. Nusserwanjee Bomanjee Mody, and others, established a firm, known as Messrs. Dadabhoy Muncherjee Cama and Co., which subsequently opened branches in China, Calcutta, and Singapore. The firm in 1845 owned a schooner, named the Emma, which carried its merchandise from China to Bombay, and *vice versa*. In 1848, Mr. Muncherjee proceeded to Singapore to establish a firm, in conjunction with his younger brother Byramjee, under the name of Byramjee Hormusjee Cama and Co., and having managed it for three years and placed it on a firm basis, returned to Bombay in 1851. As stated above, he was the pioneer of native enterprise in England. In 1854, accompanied by Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee, M.P., then Professor of Mathematics in the Elphinstone College, and Mr. K. R. Cama, Mr. Muncherjee left for London, where he opened a firm under the name of Cama and Co. Its business prospered, and in the course of ten years during which the firm continued in business, the partners made large profits. It was wound up in 1863, and at the time of leaving England, Mr. Muncherjee contributed Rs. 45,000 of his own monies for public purposes; of which Rs. 30,000 were presented to the University College, London, for the promotion of education in such manner as seemed best to the College Council. The Council acknowledged the gift in suitable terms, placing on their records a special resolution in commendation of the donor. To the son of Sir Charles Forbes, a friend of India, Mr. Muncherjee forwarded a sum of Rs. 15,000, which Mr. Forbes employed, in accordance with the wish of the donor, in establishing near his native place in Scotland a girls' school with the name of "the Cama Family School." Mr. Muncherjee also contributed Rs. 20,000 to the funds of the Royal Life Boat National Institution. Since his return to Bombay in 1864, he led a quiet, unostentatious life, but took a warm interest in all measures for the welfare of his co-religionists. He was a staunch advocate of his religion, and brought with him to Bombay the first English version, by Mr. A. H. Bleeck, of the Avesta, or the religious books of the Parsees, from Professor Spiegel's German translation of the original manuscripts. The translation was commenced by Mr. Bleeck in 1861, at the request of Mr. Muncherjee, who was anxious to have it published for the use of his countrymen. After the manuscript had been returned with Professor Spiegel's corrections, Mr. Muncherjee and the translator carefully compared it with a Gujerati manuscript translation, perhaps the best which the Parsees possessed. The translator acknowledged in the preface to his work that "this edition has been printed by Mr. Cama for the purpose of distributing it gratuitously to his Parsee brethren in India; but the translator having expressed a wish that a few copies might be sold in this country, to introduce the ancient religion of Zarathustra to the English public, Mr. Cama has kindly acceded to the translator's request." The book was freely distributed in Bombay, and made English readers acquainted with the doctrines of Zoroaster.

While residing in England, Mr. Muncherjee gained the friendship of distinguished men, who spoke highly of his honesty and straightforwardness as a merchant and his enlightened views as an Indian. Captain Eastwick, a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, speaking at a public meeting held in England, said of Mr. Muncherjee: "I am not personally acquainted with Mr. Muncherjee Cama, but I know him well by character, and that he bears a high reputation for integrity, ability, public spirit, and generosity." In 1865, Government appointed Mr. Muncherjee a Justice of the Peace and a member of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Benevolent Institution. He was for some ten years a delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, in which his advice and assistance proved very valuable. He was a trustee from 1888 of the charity funds of the Parsee Punchayet. He was also a member of the board of directors of the Moola Feroz Madressa and Library, of the Kadmi Dustoors Fund, the Cama Fund, &c. Mr. Muncherjee had been a widower for many years, and leaves no family behind him. Out of respect to his memory, the Sir Jamsetji Benevolent Institute, the Moola Feroz Madressa, the Muncherjee Nusserwanjee Cama School, &c., were closed on Saturday. His funeral, which took place that afternoon, was very largely attended.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

A convivial feature of the close of the Gymkhana October sports was the smoking concert held in the pavilion, on Friday evening. There was a large attendance of members, and a very enjoyable evening was spent. Mr. Dove contributed two piano solos; Mr. Prevost gave two songs "Punchintello" and "The Vicar of Bray." Surgeon-Lieutenant Barker added to his already good reputation as a violinist by his rendition of a couple of violin solos; two negro melodies were contributed by Mr. Macausland; Mr. Nixon and Mr. Leveson were each responsible for a song, and Mr. Nicholson gave "The good old British Navy" and "Blow, Blow thou Winter Wind." Messrs. Macbeth, Nicholson, Mant, and Yeld were very successful in their quartette "Thurengian Volkslied;" and Mr. Nicholson brought the programme to a close with the rollicking plantation song "Good Night." But the smoking concert did not terminate the three weeks of polo, football and athletics, for the concluding "fixture" was the "at home" given by members of the Gymkhana on Saturday afternoon. As the ladies had taken so prominent and successful a part in the mounted sports, it was only in accordance with the fitness of things, that they should participate in the valedictory ceremony; and the hosts did their best to make the ladies who had accepted invitation feel thoroughly at home. The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers gave a very pleasing selection of music. The final bowling handicap was played, and was won by Mr. Brown, Mr. Young taking second place. A lawn-tennis competition having also been undertaken Mrs. Reilly wife of Colonel Reilly, handed the prizes to the winners. The gentlemen who undertook the responsible and exacting duties attaching to the honorary secretaryship or stewardship of the various fixtures of the past three weeks, are to be congratulated upon the all-round success of the sports; on the thoroughness with which all arrangements were made; on the absence of accident of any serious kind; and on the fact that from first to last the programme has been capitally carried out in its entirety.

The Japanese officers who are at present in India, studying the organisation of the Indian army, arrived in Peshawar on Wednesday, and intend visiting the Khyber Pass.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

GOVERNOR'S CAMP, SATARA, Oct. 19.

At 5-45 a.m., yesterday, the Belgaum hounds, under the mastership of Mr. Harrison, met at the magazine, near the Royal Artillery Barracks. His Excellency Lord Harris, the members of his staff, and Colonel Sheringham, who, we were sorry to hear, has had the misfortune to break his ankles lately, were among those present at the meet. A large contingent of both ladies and gentlemen of the station, undeterred by the early hour, helped to swell the field. After drawing for half-an-hour on the right of the Vingorla Road, a jack was viewed stealing away, and hounds being quickly got on the line, gave us a fast ten minutes, until they ran him into an old garden. Here he had laid up, and the pack getting to close quarters, rattled him out to a view and killed after another half mile, the master presenting the brush to his Excellency. We were not long in finding again, and for the first mile or so the going was as good and the pace as fast as could be wished, but, after that, we were led through rice-fields and sugar-cane deep in water, and terribly heavy going, however, hounds, and a few horsemen stuck to it and killed at last, though whether the jack we started with or a fresh one, it would be hard to say.

Through the hospitality of the Royal Scots Regiment, breakfast had been provided under a tope of mango trees, after which we returned home from a capital morning's sport. At 2-50 his Excellency and staff left Belgaum by special train for Satara Road. Although his departure was private, the majority of the residents, both ladies and gentlemen, were present to bid farewell to our Governor, and cheer him as the train steamed out of the station.

At Gadag Road, Raibagh, and other stations the buildings had been decorated, and the principal inamdars and the different mamlatdars of the district were present to pay their respects to his Excellency. At Miraj Station, Colonel Salmon, Political Resident, Kolhapur, received the Governor and introduced several of the Sirdars of the Southern Mahratta division to him.

This morning, on leaving the train at Satara Road Station, his Excellency was met by Mr. Down, Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Arthur, Assistant Collector, Satara, and, accompanied by these gentlemen drove to the Collector's residence at Satara, where he was received by Mr. and Mrs. Rand, a guard-of-honor of the Middlesex Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Birch was in attendance and presented arms on the approach of his Excellency's carriage. In the course of the morning, the Governor received visits from the Chief of Aundh, the Chief of Phaltan, and Sirdar Rajaram Bhosle. At 2-30 p.m. Mr. Tagore entertained his Excellency and a large party at luncheon, after which the return visits to the above-mentioned Chiefs and Sirdar Rajaram Bhosle were made.

Shortly after five o'clock, his Excellency repaired to the Municipal Hall, where an address was read by the Vice-President of the Municipality:—

May it please your Lordship,—We, the members of the Satara City Municipality, on behalf of ourselves and in the name of the inhabitants of Satara, beg once more to offer to your lordship, a hearty and respectful welcome to this our ancient town which was once the capital of the Deccan. The present visit of your lordship is intimated to us as being a farewell one, and we deem it a sign of the importance in which this renowned city is held, as also of the sincere interest your lordship takes in its prosperity. The present occasion pleasantly reminds us of your lordship's first visit to this town on the 7th June 1890, full four years ago. In the address, then kindly accepted by your lordship, the financial condition of the Municipality was represented to be as follows:—"The Municipality commenced the Kas Water Works in 1881, and completed them in 1883 at a total cost of Rs. 3,01,416. To cover the expenditure a loan re-payable in yearly instalments of Rs. 23,000 was raised. The annual income amounts to Rs. 59,000, and the balance only just suffices to meet the current wants of the Municipality, which, at present, is quite unable to undertake any large or important works." As a matter of course the debt still continues to be paid, but we regret to say that these heavy annual payments have proved a serious impediment to our undertaking other works of public utility, and expending money on objects which we consider to be of great importance to the people of the city. The embarrassment will probably continue for twenty years more. We beg, however, to respectfully assure your lordship that strenuous efforts are made to fulfil the solemn trust which your lordship's Government has continued with us, and though in cases entailing additional expenditure, the Municipality is often unable to move with sufficient energy; nothing is nearer to our minds than a regar for the more immediate legitimate demands of the people of this town in the disposal of the Municipal funds. We are also thankful to your lordship's Government, for the sympathetic view which Government have at times taken of this Municipality in matters financial. The natural drainage of the town materially assists in keeping off infectious diseases, and a large portion of the available funds is spent on sanitary measures in consultation with the medical authorities. Satara has, along with other towns and cities, enjoyed the precious blessing resulting from the strong impetus which physical education has received during your lordship's tenure of office, and it is sure to leave a permanent impression upon the character of the people under your lordship's rule. We regret that your lordship's Government has been unable to recommend that effect should be given to the resolution of the House of Commons in connection with the holding of simultaneous examinations, which is one of the most important questions the Bombay Government has been called upon to consider. Another subject more immediately concerning the rural population was the Comm

it did on the reference made to it by the Secretary of State have been published, and I need not repeat them. But I desire to draw your attention to what has happened since we submitted our views. Let me put it in this way. If I had been a member of your Corporation, when the address you have been good enough to present to me, came up for consideration, I should have probably found myself in a minority in opposing an expression of regret; for you have seen our arguments and you remain unconvinced. But I should have moved an amendment that words be added to the effect, that we acknowledge that on subsequent consideration the House of Commons did not endorse the original resolution. Gentlemen, if you utilize and lay stress on the English political constitution, you must accept it in its entirety and not ignore such part of it as does not suit your views on a particular question. As regards the simultaneous examination question, the House of Commons could have insisted if it had chosen on the original resolution being regarded as a deliberate resolve of that part of the constitution. It was informed by the Secretary of State in a very remarkable statement that the Cabinet was *unanimously* opposed to the introduction of a system of simultaneous examination. It could have, if it pleased, repeated its resolution and indicated that it did not agree with the Cabinet. It did not do so, and I don't see how you can ignore the fact, or place on it a less value than you do on the opinion originally recorded. The fact is, gentlemen, that the practical working of the Parliamentary machine is a factor that is clearly recognized at home, and allowance made for it; and you will have to do the same. It is perfectly well-known that the work of the House of Commons is so laborious that on certain days the whips cannot get a full house; and that there is a chance of theoretical resolutions passing without full discussion, and in a house which is nothing like representative of the electorate. Allowance is made for this factor at home: and if you are wise you will do the same. If I am not mistaken, a resolution passed the house this year in favour of Home Rule for Scotland; but I have not yet observed any sign of the Government taking active steps to put the resolution into effect; or of any indignation meetings at the inaction of Government. And it seems to me that if you are inclined to be indignant with anybody as regards the simultaneous examination question, it should not be with the Indian Governments, for honestly stating their views in replying to the question put by Lord Kimberly, but with the House of Commons for not endorsing its first resolution when it had the opportunity. Gentlemen, I am delighted to hear that you in this city have been spared any of these "untoward riots": and I hope I may attribute it to the good-sense of your leading men. It is a matter of common knowledge that in this part of the Deccan is to be found a body of opinion representing very high intelligence and education, and great thoughtfulness. From such high gifts and acquirements much is expected; and in no way having regard for public interest, can it be better shown than a respect for order. I sincerely trust that the good example set in this city of Satara may be taken note of and followed in all parts of the Presidency. His Excellency in conclusion wished the city prosperity.

At the conclusion his Excellency drove through the principal streets of the city, which were lined by the inhabitants, to the Collector's residence, where he stays the night, leaving for Mahableshwar at an early hour in the morning.

THE LUKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE PROFITS OF AGENTS.

THE eleventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at the registered office of the company at Church Gate Street, on Saturday afternoon, Dr. Shantaram Vithal being in chair.

The following report of the directors for the last year was presented:—Your directors, in coming before you with their report and the accounts of the company for the past year ended on the 30th June 1894, regret to observe that the result of the working of the company has not been very satisfactory. This result, your directors have to attribute to the fact that your mill had to consume during the earlier months of the year high priced cotton purchased during the previous year, while the ruling prices of yarn were not at all remunerative, as well as owing to the stoppage of the mill for several days on account of the late unfortunate riots in August of that year. Your directors are however able to state that the operations of the company for the whole year have resulted in a profit of Rs. 23,029-4-1, as will be seen from the statement of profit and loss. This sum with the balance of Rs. 217-14-1 to credit of profit and loss account of the previous year, makes a total of Rs. 23,247-2-2. From this amount your directors have deemed it advisable to carry the sum of Rs. 23,000 to the credit of the machinery depreciation fund account leaving a balance of Rs. 247-2-2 to the credit of profit and loss account for disposal. Your directors are glad to state that the secretaries, treasurers and agents of the company have voluntarily given up the sum of Rs. 22,500—from the amount of their commission with a view to enable the shareholders to declare a dividend. This amount together with the sum of Rs. 8,000 drawn from the reserve fund account and the above balance of profit, viz., Rs. 247-2-2, makes a total of Rs. 30,747-2-2 for dividend. Your directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of Rs 30 per share should be declared for the year, which will absorb Rs. 30,000—leaving a balance of Rs. 747-2-2 to be carried forward to next year's account. The mill buildings, machinery and stock of cotton and yarn &c. at the mill are insured for Rs. 18,32,000. Your directors have appointed Mr. Gordhandas Gokaldas Tejpal a director of this company, in the place of their late colleague Mr. Gordhandas Parmanandas deceased. This appointment you are requested to confirm. Two of your directors Mr. Gordhandas Khattan and Mr. Lakhmidas Bhimji retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You have to appoint auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

The Chairman remarked that the sum of Rs. 22,500 had been given up by the agents from the amount of their commission, and hence the Company was able to declare a dividend so that their thanks were therefore due to the agents.

Mr. Sorabji Bunshaw asked how it was that while the outturn was less than last year the agent's commission thereon was greater?

Mr. Dwarkadas Dhuramsey replied that though the outturn was less than what it should have been during the year it was greater than last year.

Mr. Bunshaw next disapproved of the policy of storing up cotton to last several months when the rates were not favourable.

Mr. Vussanji Khimji said that it was rather an easy thing to be wise after the event; but he knew that when their agents bought the cotton the price was expected to go up still higher.

The next point Mr. Bunshaw wished to draw attention to was the amount of Rs. 22,500 given up by the agents. He did not think it did credit to the shareholders to accept such a paltry sum from the agents who had earned about ten lakhs of rupees when the company made very good profits.

Mr. Dwarkadas and Vussonji thought that Mr. Bunshaw might have a different opinion, but other shareholders were ready to accept the amount very thankfully.

The Chairman moved that the report and the audited balance sheet be adopted.

Mr. Kursondas Lukhmidas seconded the motion and it was carried, Mr. Bunshaw dissenting.

Mr. Vussonji Khimji proposed and Mr. Eknath Khote seconded, that a dividend as recommended by the Board be declared.

Mr Bunshaw moved an amendment to the effect that the company having made a very small profit the amount of the proposed dividend should be carried to the derreciation fund account.

The Chairman ruled the amendment out of order and the original motion was carried, two members voting against it.

The confirmation of the appointment of Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal as a director made by the board having been proposed, Mr. Bunshaw raised a point of order, remarking that the board had no power to make the appointment.

The Chairman cancelled the proposition and Mr. Dwarkadas moved the election of Mr. Goverdhandas.

Mr. Bunshaw objected to such a proposition being moved without previous notice.

The Chairman overruled the objection and Mr. Goverdhandas was elected a director.

The other resolutions in conformity with the report having been passed the proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

A DISPUTE is in progress in Paris between M. Catulle Mendes and Signor Leoncavallo, as to the origin of the story of the popular opera "I Pagliacci." M. Mendes declares that the opera plot has been based upon a short dramatic piece of his own entitled "La Femme de Tabarin," which has not been seen in France, but has already been produced abroad. Signor Leoncavallo absolutely denies this, and claims that, if anything, La Femme de Tabarin" must have been taken from "I Pagliacci." M. Mendes now makes the very sensible proposition that the whole matter shall be submitted to the decision of the Committee of the French Dramatic Authors.

THE AMIR'S HEALTH.

THE startling news from Kabul regarding the critical state of the Amir, writes the *Pioneer*, will naturally direct attention to the strength of our garrisons along the North-West frontier. Not that there is any danger so far as can be foreseen at present of any sudden upheaval in Afghanistan which might necessitate the sending of an army across the border: but there are elements in the position which may necessitate at least the concentration of a force to give moral support to Habibulla Khan in case of his father's death. Quetta and Peshawur are the two strategical points on the Afghan frontier, whereat this support can be made to appear most real. At the former station the garrison consists of two battalions of British and two of native infantry, with one native cavalry regiment, a British mountain battery and two garrison batteries. At Chaman and on the Khojak, overlooking the Kandahar Province, one native infantry battalion and a cavalry detachment have been found sufficient for all duties. The smaller stations are garrisoned by detachments only, while at Kalat a few hundred men are still to be found, though their presence there is scarcely required. The line of railway from Sibi onwards through the Chapar Rift needs only nominal protection, for away to the north the Loralai outpost held by some 800 men keeps the Maris and Bugtis in check, tribesmen who gave much trouble not so many years ago. Baluchistan, in short, is so well in hand that were it not for eventualities which have to be faced in connection with the Central Asian question, Quetta would not require to be held in such strength. Turning to Peshawur, we find at the mouth of the Khyber a force stronger than that at Quetta by one native infantry regiment. The only artillery, however, is one field battery. Near at hand, at Nowshera and Hoti Mardan, are some 4,000 British and native troops, so that 10,000 in all are available in the Peshawur Valley for keeping the peace on the borderland. The Frontier Force holds posts from Abbottabad to Rajaupur; there is now a Bengal infantry regiment in Kuram; and the Gomal Zhob line is particularly strong owing to the movement of troops in connection with the projected delimitation of Waziristan. If then circumstances should render it necessary to concentrate a division at Peshawur or Quetta, or even at both places, this step could be taken without any serious dislocation of the military machinery. The troops who have summered in the Himalayas are now all ready to begin their annual march to the plains, and those under orders for the Lahore Durbar camp could be warned to stand ready for a different objective. One can never calculate with any certainty what will be the course of events in a country like Afghanistan, and it is possible that the Government of India may have no occasion to do more than intimate their acceptance of the Amir's successor—always supposing that Abdur Rahman's illness has a fatal termination. Habibulla Khan showed during his father's absence in Afghan-Turkistan that he had capacity for ruling, and if he has the army with him his authority would scarcely be questioned. But intrigues may be set on foot in Kabul, and then troubles may occur in various parts of the country. We have to look, too, away to the further north, where Sirdar Ishak Khan is biding his time in Russian territory. Ayub Khan is reported to have said since his detention in India that the moral support of the British Government would insure the throne of Kabul to any ruler who was fortunate enough to have such a power at his back. There can be no reason to suppose that Habbibulla, on his accession to power, will not receive that support, and in this case Ishak Khan would have much difficulty in ousting him from power. The effect likely to be produced by the withdrawal of the strong hand of Abdur Rahman from the administration of Afghanistan cannot be accurately calculated, and the Government must therefore be prepared for emergencies. Their policy may have to be declared a short notice: and it can but have one object, the continuance of the alliance with the *de facto* Amir so long as he seeks to maintain existing friendly relations. If Habibullah shows himself resolute and firm of purpose on his father's death, the change of rulers may be accomplished without disturbance for the time being: the movements of Ishak Khan may prove troublesome if he adventures into Afghanistan, but until we hear of his appearance south of the Oxus, we may take that he will hesitate to enter upon a struggle for the Amirship.

THE LAHORE PAPER AND THE AMIR.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* whose transfrontier news must usually be taken with a grain of salt, publishes the following story which however, has, been officially shown to be unfounded:—

We referred yesterday to native accounts which had reached us of the alleged death bed scene of the Amir; and, although contradicted by the latest authentic news, the summary given below may be of interest, as showing what the natives are ready to accept as a correct picture of the Amir's political views:—

News has been received from Peshawar in the city of Lahore, that Amir Abdul Rahman Khan breathed his last three or four days ago. It is also said that the Amir knew of his end a few days before it actually came off. His last moments were devoted to giving advice to his son, and some of his trusted nobles and counsellors. The *burra sahib* in Kabul (Sir Salter Pyne, was also summoned to the Amir's deathbed. The dying Amir asked Sir Salter Payne to continue to serve his son with the devotion, efficiency and energy that he had done him for a number of years. He acknowledged the obligations he was under to this Englishman who, he said, had been greatly instrumental in bringing about the present cordial relations between the Government of India and himself. He spoke in encouraging terms of the services of other Europeans in his employ and advised his son never to displease these people. He told Sardar Habibullah Khan that he should always remain friendly to England. The English were always sure to reciprocate friendly advances. Though slow in action, they were sure in the end. If he lost their support he would not be secure on the throne. He spoke disparagingly of the Russians, and advised his son to decidedly prefer the English to them. The Russians would never give any help, whilst the English would always befriend him. He said he had experience of friendship with both, and preferred the English to the Russians. His son and the other leading nobles were told that they should take special care to protect the Englishmen and women in Kabul. The continuance of friendly relations between the English and the Afghan Government very largely depended on how these people were treated. Any untoward occurrence endangering the safety of the English residents of Kabul would be a great calamity and might cost Sardar Habibullah Khan his throne. The Amir told his son to continue his policy in frontier matters. He mentioned the names of his Generals, Ministers and Counsellors in whom he confided, and asked his son never to displease them. Sir Salter Pyne had, it is said, several interviews with his Highness before his death. It is the general belief in Kabul that no man enjoyed in a greater degree the Amir's confidence than the Engineer Sahib (Sir Salter Pyne). Sirdar Habibulla Khan was given detailed advice as to how he was to treat the representatives of the various big families and clans who had influence in the country, and who could, after the Amir's death, do a great deal to help or trouble him. Various names are mentioned. The news of the death of the Amir was received with general regret throughout Kabul. It soon spread in Afghanistan."

The natives, who accepted the above narrative on Wednesday, probably still believe it to-day, the Lahore paper adds, in spite of official contradiction, and, although Government does not (as they suspect) hold back the truth for political reasons, it must be admitted that they have excuse for giving credit to their own news. Any one, who has been long in India, can recollect cases of the astonishing rapidity with which bad news travels in the East, by some little-understood means sometimes actually forestalling the earliest Official intelligence. The Amir's present illness is a case in point. Only a few days ago we reproduced a statement from the *Pioneer* that the Amir was in excellent health; but none of the natives believed it. They had their own news of the Amir's serious illness, and two days later this was officially confirmed. We do not suggest that the same thing is going to occur with the statement of the Amir's death; but it is quite possible nevertheless that the main part of the account is founded on fact. We know that the earlier accounts of the Amir's illness, which reached the Government were such as to leave little or no hope. His Highness was described as "sinking hourly." What was more natural then, than that he should have summoned his son and his chief men to his bedside and given them his farewell instructions, and what more, natural than that in the account which reached Lahore the fatal conclusion should have been anticipated in the narrative? These considerations, make it of interest, especially as it shows that there is no idea in the native mind that the Amir desires (as has been rumoured) his youngest son and not Habibullah to succeed him, or that the Europeans in Kabul are likely to receive any but the best and most honorable treatment from the Amir's successor; or finally that there is any idea in the Amir's mind incompatible with sincere loyalty and friendship to the British Government. These items of native belief are of importance in a country like India, where the line of distinction between belief and fact hardly exists.

A TRAGEDY AT THE COLOMBO LAW COURTS.

THE precincts of the Colombo Courts were the scene of a most tragic event on the 15th inst., when two policemen met with their death at the hands of a Tamil man of Borella, whose rascally character has been long known among his friends and neigbours. The tragedy created a profound impression in the courts, where such a thing has been unheard of, and the fact of its taking place in such a public spot, and where justice is meted out to criminals, marks the murders as unprecedented in the annals of the history of such crimes. The reason assigned for the deed has not transpired, though several reports are afloat; but that it was a premeditated action arising out of a dispute of which a woman was at the bottom cannot be doubted. The first murder, which was apparently the only one intended, took place in the verandah of the Police court, generally occupied by vendors of eatables and parties interested in cases; and according to the story of two eyewitnesses it would appear that the victim, a constable named Vadegeri, who had come to the Court to give evidence in a case, was standing by himself facing the compound of the courts when of a sudden the criminal rushed at him and plunged a knife into his chest. On receiving the blow the injured man attempted to run away, and the savageness with which his assailant ran after him is discribed as terrible. The stab had evidently reached the constable's heart as he fell on the road dead before he could be attacked a second time. But the tragic scene did not end here. Several constables rushed to arrest the muderer, whereupon, turning round the latter ended the life of another constable who was in mufti. As in the first case the stab was a well-calculated one, though the injured man was able to close with the accused and a struggle ensued. The constable, however, died in a brief time. The confusion and dismay of the spectators at this time was striking, and it was not till the murderer had been clubbed by the constables' batons a good deal that he was at length arrested and taken into custody.

"COMMON-SENSE" IN BOMBAY.

"VIATOR" writes to the *Madras Mail*:—

Sir,—In a late issue of your paper you commented favourably on some advice given by Lord Harris to a native deputation on the subject of the recent racial disturbances in the Deccan, in which he suggested to them to deal with the subject with "common sense" and not expect much from direct interference on the part of Government. It would have been well, however, if this advice had also been given to his own administrators, for it is very well known by many in the Bombay Presidency that these racial disturbances and other troubles of a like kind in the Deccan are got up by a gang of mischief makers and sedition mongers in Poona—many of whom are men high in Government service and the "common sense" way of dealing with such matters would be to nip them in the bud and at least ensure that Government's own servants had no part in them. Government on the contrary have taken the opposite course, and so far from showing any disapproval of the acts of their servants, they have patted them on the back and made much of them and promoted them, and at the same time they have treated their more loyal employees, who gave no trouble, with indifference or neglect. The "National Anthem" incident at Poona some years ago (during Lord Reay's governorship) was dealt with in far from a "common-sense" way, and one of the Government native officials implicated in that was also concerned in the "Bhavnagar Exposures Gazette" affair, but so far from being punished he was rewarded with one of the highest posts it was in the power of Government to bestow, and no doubt had he lived long enough, he would have retired from the service with a C. I. E., and the thanks of Government for his zeal and devotion to their service. The "Porbandar" case of four years ago is another example of want of "common-sense" in dealing with every-day difficulties. In this instance one of these Poona wire-pullers was allowed to utterly disregard and ignore all the rules and traditions of Government and to terrorize the people of a small native state simply, apparently, because the Government were too weak and pusillanimous to take a "common-sense" view of the situation—and this was the Government of Lord Harris.

Bangalore, 18th Oct. VIATOR.

THE OPENING OF THE CROSTHWAITE HOSPITAL.

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE at Naini Tal, on Wednesday afternoon laid the foundation-stone of the Crosthwaite Hospital in the Upper Bazaar, above the Cricket Club pavilion. The approaches were tastefully decorated with flowers and flags, and there was a large attendance of both Europeans and Natives. His Honour was received on his arrival by a guard-of-honour of 100 adults and cadets, furnished by the local Volunteer Corps, and was conducted to the dais by the members of the Hospital Committee, one of whom, Lala Krishna Sah, Rai Bahadur, read an address in the vernacular. Ont he close of which his Honour duly laid the foundation-stone and, returning to the dais, said that he had happened to express to his friend Lala Krishna Sah his wish that a native hospital in a convenient place for natives should be established in Naini Tal, an idea which his friend had warmly taken up and, supported by Dr. Cadge, Civil Surgeon, who was unfortunately unable to be present, had then successfully worked it out. The movement had also the support of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals. Sir Charles thanked the Committee for associating his name with the hospital, an honour which he accepted, as it afforded him the greater pleasure in that it showed he was carrying out the policy of Sir Auckland Colvin, his predecessor, and that the proposed hospital was a complement to the medical education of the Provinces, of which his Honour claimed, as Lieutenant Governor, to be very proud.

The Lieutenant-Governor resumed his seat amid much cheering, and an adjournment was made to a buffet, where tea was served. After a short interval his Honour, accompanied by the ladies and his staff, entered the Volunteer Club, which adjoins the site, and the prizes in the Rifle and Sports Meeting of the local Volunteers were distributed by Mrs. La Touche. There was a deal of cheering at the close of the distribution.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

THE COTTON CROP IN BERAR.

THE second report received from the Local Administration on the crop for the season 1891 is as follows:—The area now reported under crop amounts to 2,114,819 acres or 89,722 acres less than that of the corresponding period of the previous year. The decrease is attributed to rotation of crops" and also to the low prices obtained by cultivators during the past two seasons. In addition, owing to scanty rainfall at the time of sowing, a larger area has been placed under juar (Sorghum vulgare) in lieu of cotton. Except in the Ellichpur and Wun Districts, where the crop has suffered to some extent from excessive rainfall, a full average outturn is expected throughout the province should the present favourable weather continue."

N.-W. P. TIL CROP.

The second forecast of the till crop of the N.-W. P and Oudh for 1894:—The rainfall in August and the earlier part of September was continuous and heavy, and greatly interfered with the weeding of the crop. Considerable injury to the crop is reported to have been caused by the heavy rain; and the total area bearing till this year has now been estimated at 25 per cent. less than the normal area. Taking 100 to denote the condition of a full average crop, the average condition of the present crop is reported as follows:—

Divisions.	Average condition.
Meerut	50
Agra	60
Rohilkhand	50
Allahabad	60
Benares	70
Gorakhpur	60
Oudh	50

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following letter has been sent by Mr. M. H. W. Hayward, I.C.S., acting Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Honorary Secretaries, Gujerat Sabha, Ahmedabad, in reply to their memorial:—

Sirs,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your memorial, dated the 24th of September, 1894, submitted on behalf of the citizens of Ahmedabad in public meeting assembled on the 22nd August, 1894, and in reply to inform you that the rumour that his Excellency in Council contemplates depriving the Municipalities of the Northern Division of the privilege now enjoyed by them of the selection of a person for his Excellency the Governor's consideration for the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulation has caused the citizens of Ahmedabad unnecessary apprehensions, in as much as the subject of the distribution of seats has not been taken up by his Excellency in Council, I am to add that when the subject is taken up, the memorial forwarded by you will not be overlooked.—I have, &c.,

M. H. W. HAYWARD,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Committee on Military Works Organisation are now passing the final draft of their report, which is expected to be finished by the 25th instant Mr. D. R. Lyall will then rejoin his appointment on the Board of Revenue in Calcutta. Captain Dallas, Secretary to the Committee, will see the report through the press.

CAPTAIN DONNE, Norfolk Regiment, has been appointed Attache in the Quartermaster-General's Department at Army Head quarters, *vice* Captain Parsons, 7th Bengal Cavalry, returning to regimental duty.

THERE is no more industrious or useful inquirer in the field of Indian currency research than Mr. F. C. Harrison of the Accounts Department, remarks the *Pioneer*. The absorption of silver by the Orient has been noticed by travellers and economic writers for centuries back: Bernier discussed it in his letter to Colbert: but until comparatively recently no accurate statistics were kept, and the most discrepant estimates of the stock of gold and silver in India at the present time are thus to be found in the economic writers of to-day. In the October issue of the *Calcutta Review*, Mr. Harrison's essays to supply this defect. Up to the time of the arrival of the Portuguese Mr. Harrison's calculations are necessarily of a somewhat speculative character, but the results he arrives at are probably as near the truth as anyone can hope to attain. For the succeeding centuries, when the trade of the East passed into the hands of Portugal and the great companies of Holland and Great Britain, the material for trustworthy conclusions is more abundant. Altogether, after making all allowances, Mr. Harrison estimates the amount of silver in India at the present day at 510 crores of rupees and the gold at about 180 millions sterling.

ONE Arthur David Fox, a young ticket-collector in the employ of the E. I. R. at Moghal Serai, was brought up in the Court of Mr. H. Spencer, Joint Magistrate at Benares, on Wednesday on a false charge preferred by one Rasul Bux of having extorted money from him for excess luggage. In the departmental inquiry that was previously held the charge was found to be baseless, and the Joint Magistrate, in throwing out the case, held that the witnesses for the prosecution had been lying freely, and remarked that the getting up the case had all the appearances and characteristics of police *zulum*.

THE British Consular Agent at Pondicherry follows the good example of Dame Gilpin, for "even when on pleasure bent he has a frugal mind." To celebrate the Fete Nationale in 1893, there were illuminations at the Consular Agency, and the cost of them was rupees four!

THE following officers have been permitted to retire from the service with effect from the dates given:—Col. L. W. Taylor, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, Sept. 19, 1894: Surg.-Major J. Hunter, Madras Medical Department, Medical Officer, 5th Madras Infantry, Sept. 30, 1894; Major F. D. Welchman, Indian Staff Corps, second in command, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, Nov. 30, 1894; and Hon. Lieut. G. Jones, Madras Ordnance Department, Sept. 16, 1894.

THE marriage between Capt. C. H. H. Gough, A.D.C., to his Excellency Gen. Sir George White, V. C., K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in India, eldest son of Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, V.C., K.C.B., and Mary Elise (Lily), eldest daughter of Major-Gen. Lewer, Inspector-General of Artillery in India, has been arranged to take place next March in Umballa.

EXETER Hall was densely crowded, on Oct. 2, at the first of two farewell meetings to 129 missionaries and missionaries' wives connected with the C.M.S., who are proceeding this autumn to various parts of the world. Of these, sixty-five are "old" missionaries returning to the mission fields, and sixty-four are new workers. They comprise forty-three clergymen, four doctors, twelve laymen, thirty-eight women, twenty-nine wives of missionaries, and three who are going out to be married; about thirty-seven had already gone. Those who were taken leave of on Oct. 2—about fifty—proceed to India and Persia. On Oct. 3, farewell was said to those whose destinations are Africa, Palestine, Ceylon, China, and Japan.

ON October 3, Lady Aitchison opened a bazaar at the Haberdashers' Hall, Gresham-street, on behalf of the Zenana Medical Mission work carried on in Batala, in North India. Batalas a populous city to the north-east of Amritsar, was the scene of the mission labours of Miss Tucker (A.L.O.E.). A number of well-furnished stalls have been erected in Haberdashers' Hall, and local colour, so to to speak, is given by an Indian tea-room, with attendant young ladies to represent a Hindoo bride, a Punjab villager, and a hill woman. There is also on view a representation of a Bengal Zenana, with life-sized figures in native costumes The bazaar was opened by the Bishop of Lahore.

MRS. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT puts in a plea for greater consideration in the treatment of children. She has an implicit belief in the power of love, and in the intelligence of the little ones. In bringing up children, she declares, the first thing is to love them and to show that you love them by sacrificing some convenience or pleasure of your own for their sakes. The second thing is to appeal to their intelligence. Her belief is that children are more intelligent than grown-up people are put to suppose. There are few things they cannot understand if you will only take the trouble to explain them.

IN describing the education of her little boy Vivian, the original of Little Lord Fauntleroy, Mrs. Burnett explained to a *Cassell's Saturday Journal* interviewer that she never used the word "must.". She always explained to him why he ought or ought not to do a thing. She treated her little boy as though they had been friends on equal terms, and often went down on her knees, literally as well as metaphorically, in order to talk to him in his own language. A word of warning she gives, however, to mothers. Her plan, if tried, must be tried from the beginning, or it will probably fail. Young Vivian Burnett is now eighteen years of age, and is just entering Harvard University.

THE President of the United States and the Prince of Wales are rival collectors of sticks, the Prince's collection including 170 specimens. Of course these are for the most part absolutely worthless, except as curiosities. Many of them have come from India, and are marvels of carving and ivory work. The Prince has one formidable, weighty, and most unserviceable walking-stick made out of the wood of one of the original piles of old London Bridge. He might as well have a crowbar, though for uselessness this is badly beaten by a cane of a very different kind belonging to a very different kind of owner. A New York doctor is the unfortunate possessor of the dearest walking-stick in the world. Five million dollars is its modest appreciation. Three pounds of gold is wasted on its handle and fittings, and sixty-five diamonds are sunk in the gold. The handle consists of a chronometer watch, presumed, to be useful to the doctor for professional purposes. Happily (says the *Westminster Gazette*) Marlborough House can show nothing comparable to this piece of folly.

AT a meeting of the New Ross (county of Wexford) Guardians, a motion was brought forward by the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Doyle, that the board should advise the coming National Federation Convention to dispense with the services of Messrs. T. Healy and Peter Ffrench, who are paid £300 a year each, and issue advertisements for two competent men to fill the positions at a salary of 30s. a week. Up to the present, he said, the £300 was thrown away, as the members did nothing beyond helping to pass English measures; but if they were paid by results, they would be more energetic in doing the country's work and securing Irish measures. He had no doubt but that several candidates would be looking for the job at the salary named, and he would be for handing over the balance of the £300 for the evicted tenants, instead of spending it on men who were doing nothing but running after Sir William Harcourt through the lobbies. The Chairman, Mr. Kennedy, and another guardian agreed to the proposal, but several guardians opposed it. Eventually the motion was adjourned.

THE Paris *Estafette* has published what it describes as a confidential report of M. Larcouy, French Resident-General in Madagascar, stating that the situation in the island is unsatisfactory, both from the commercial and political point of view. The safety of the lives and property of foreigners is not, it says, well assured, and as long as this state of things lasts the situation must be precarious. The same journal also publishes a communication from M. Mager, the delegate at Diego Suarez. He says that he proceeded to Antananarivo, where he was well received by the Prime Minister. He wrote to the Premier advising him to accord to France the advantages which she enjoyed in Indo-China. The Minister replied by a long note complaining of the French representatives, and expressing his desire to entertain friendly relations with France. He did not, however, enter into any engagement. The French cruiser Tronde has arrived at Port Said, and is awaiting orders from Madagascar.

MONSIGNOR D'HULST, who administered the last sacraments to the Comte de Paris, has been authorised to publish an account of the closing days of the late Prince. The permission has, a Paris Correspondent says, been granted by the widowed Comtesse de Paris.

IT is contended in the "Manchester Monthly" that the streets in that city which are its chief boast are those least traversed, while the public buildings of which the citizens are most proud are hidden from the eyes of the passing stranger. The population is as mixed as its architecture is "miscellaneous," for besides the hard-headed natives and the men who have gone there to push their fortunes, hailing from almost every county, there is a large foreign element. As we push our way (says the writer) through the crowded streets and marts, we meet with peoples of almost all nations, speaking in almost every language of man; Greek and German, Frenchman and Italian, Spaniard and Portuguese, Swiss and Swede, Dutchman and Dane, Russian and Turk, Arab and Armenian, American and Canadian, Chilian and Mexican, Hindoo and Chinaman, Australian and African, "Jap" and Malay, Jews of many nations, and people of every complexion and colour under the sun.

THE discussion of the New Food would seem logically to follow from reflections on the New Woman, the New Politics, and other novelties, and this should be stimulated by the recent utterances of Professor Berthelot, of Paris, who pictures a future more strange than the wildest dreams of revolutionists, and yet contends that all he says is based upon science. According to Professor Berthelot, wheat fields will disappear from the face of the earth, because wheat, unlike the British Constitution, will be made, not grown. Beef, mutton and pork will be manufactured by chemists direct from their elements. There will be great air trains rushing through the æther, but they will not contain cattle or coal cars, because the fundamental food elements will exist everywhere, and require no transportation. The engines of the great food factories will be driven by the underlying heat of the globe. If coal is dug it will only be with the object of transforming it into meat or bread. Every one, as it seems to us, will be unemployed, except the chemists, who will be always at it, making breakfasts and dinners. But as everyone will learn chemistry it follows that the unemployed will be able to extract their meals from the pavements. Such is the latest promise of starry-eyed science.

IT is well known that on the Belgian railways, which are owned by the State, fares are lower than anywhere else in Europe. Recently the Belgian Government have made a fresh concession to travellers. For one pound sterling the traveller can obtain a ticket available for one person to travel over the entire system for a fortnight. For second-class, the charge is about half as much again, and for first-class about double. A very cheap tour could thus be arranged by going from Dover to Ostend and taking one of these fortnightly tickets. For a pound one could go from Ostend to the principal cities of Belgium, like Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent, Bruges, Malines, and Liege, and also visit such pleasure resorts as Sta, the Han Grotto, and the famous valley of the Ardennes; while for a few shillings extra short excursions could be made into Holland, Germany, and France. The applicant for one of these tickets must bear in mind that a photograph of himself has to be produced at the booking-office, to be gummed on to the document. This, of course, is to prevent its being used by more than one person.

CHICAGO had much to boast of in its Exhibition, and its best traditions are preserved in "The Book of the Fair," published by the Bancroft Company, which has now reached its 18th number. For the beauty of the illustrations and for the quality of paper and type this work should take a high prize, if any prizes are left. The work reflects great credit upon the Chicago Press. The plan is to present in type and picture, in the best style of art, the entire Exposition within a reasonable space. To do this every exhibit is not given in detail. Where there are twenty or forty similar displays of one industry, to present a few of the best, giving more or less extended mention of the others, is far better than to give them all. The publishers hope to accomplish their aim within the limits of 1,000 imperial folio pages. Publication in parts began with the opening of the Exposition, and has continued at about the rate of two parts a month until the completion of the work in 25 parts of 40 pages each, price 1.60 dol. a part.

BARON DE COURCEL, the reported successor of M. Decrais at the French Embassy in London, is one of the most distinguished of French diplomats. He has been in the service since 1859, and at Brussels, St. Petersburg, Berlin, and other places obtained a high reputation. He was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1864, and after other promotions in the order became Grand Officer on the 30th March, 1885. He has the rare qualification among men of his nationality of being able to speak English with fluency, grace, and correctness. It will be recollected that the Baron de Courcel was the president of the Behring Sea Arbitration Tribunal. He fulfilled the duties of that position with conspicuous success. The Baron's face, with its broad, high forehead, aquiline nose, kindly eyes, and grave expression, is regarded as conforming rather to the German than to the French type. His close-cut hair, heavy moustache, and beard, trimmed after the Austrian fashion, strengthen this Teutonic likeness. He has a pleasant voice and a genial but courtly manner, and is certain to win popularity in English society. The Baroness de Courcel was a general favourite both at St. Petersburg and Berlin, and has the reputation of being a charming and accomplished woman.

IF Mr. Bruce and Brigadier-General Turner wished to do the Mahsud Waziris a really bad turn, remarks a contemporary, they would stand aside, while the Powindahs and their friends carried out their plan of thoroughly thrashing the tribesmen who have harried them for centuries. The patience of the Powindahs is said to have been at last exhausted, and they are eager to try conclusions with the Mahsuds. They are mostly Ghilzais, and such clans as the Sulliman Khel and Tarrakhis can turn out splendid fighting men. Every year from 15,000 to 20,000 of these traders enter India, and every man is trained to arms. They are disarmed at the border line, and we only see them with bales of goods and packets of fruit, travelling peacefully from town to town. But all the same, they are adepts in mountain warfare, and a strong contingent of them could hurry the Waziris without much difficulty. But such a proceeding would not fit in with the policy of the Government of India, who have now undertaken to settle the Waziri question once for all, and the Powindahs will be disappointed of a fight. Their caravans should pass through Wano and the Gomul in safety this year, as our troops will be holding this line of communication, and the sturdy traders will have to rest content with seeing peace kept along their line of march by Indian sepoys.

THE Counts Giovanni and Raffaele Guelfi have cited the Emperor William to restore to them their rights in the historic Guelph Fund (Welfenfond), which has been put under the administration of the Crown of Prussia. In the same citation the Counts Guelfi defy the Emperor to destroy or alienate, to their damage, and without their consent, the royal and noble titles connected with the above fund.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 5TH OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamship Clyde, Captain C. F. Preston, with the Overland Mails of the 5th October, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 7 o'clock, on Saturday morning last. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Akett, Mrs, and child
Anderson, Miss
Apear, Mr J
Brethaup, Mr and Mrs
Bowden, Mr and Mrs
Boyce, Mr
Bainey, Capt
Barwell, Lieut
Bethune, Mr H
Blackley, Capt W E
Blackley, Mrs
Bird, Miss
Carey, Miss
Cama, Mr G D
Campbell, Col
Dodina, Mrs
Dodd, Miss
Esmond White, Mr and Mrs
Eccles, 2nd-Lieut
Fisher, Miss
Gordon, Mrs
Gordon, Mr F
Hamilton, Mr Francis
Hutchinson, Capt
Hutchinson, Mrs, infant and maid
Hoskyn, Major C H
Hoar, Mr J
Hardry, Mr R G
Harman, Mr J M
Harman, Mrs
Johnstone, Miss
Jones, Col and Mrs
Jones, Mrs, and 2 infts
Kennison, Mr and Mrs, and infant
Leslie, Capt
Leslie, Mrs
Long, Mrs
Luke, Mr James
Lea, Miss A
Long, Mrs
Maxwell, Lt
Maynard, Two Misses
Muir, Mr C W
McVitae, Mr
Malete, Mr and Mrs, and infant
McBride, Miss
Pelie, Col J B
Roberts, Surg-Capt
Roberts, Mr
Roberts, Mrs
Roberts, Miss
Robinson, Mr J
Rowntree, Rev H
Rowntree, Mrs and infant
Sullivan, Capt
Sullivan, Mrs, child and infant
Siddons, Mr W, and two daughters
Steele, Mr F G
Silver, Mr
Sharpe, Mr A H B
Sharpe, Mr W H W
Toussaint, Mrs
Tweddale, Lt
Tweddale, Mrs
Wallis, Surg-Maj
Wendan, Mrs
Wright, Mrs W H
Young, Mr J D

FROM BRINDISI.

Armstrong, Mr C H
Arbuthnot, Mr
Abied, Mr
Alexander, Mr E
Badjley, Major and Mrs
Bradshaw, Mr
Berington, Mr J L
Barrett, Capt and Mrs
Bruce, Lt Hon and Mrs C J
Bell, Capt J G
Braden, Miss
Barnes, Mr and Mrs
Brandreth, Mr A
Carey, Lieut and Mrs
Carmichael, Mr and Mrs
Carrone, Mr D
Crombie, Mrs
Conran, Capt
Casack, Surj-Maj C
Chalmers, Lieut-Col E W
Drew, Mr W
Duncan, Mr P
Frandeth, Mr

mont, the owner of Isinglass, will on the 9th inst. become entitled to a sum of nearly four millions sterling.

The Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland began its annual sittings at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Monday.

In the annual report of the Yorkshire Miners' Association, issued on Wednesday, Mr. Pickard, M.P., refers to the result of the great lock-out of 1893 as a glorious victory for trade unionism, and says the living or *minimum* wage for the miner has become an accomplished fact. He complains of Mr. Gladstone's qualified approval of local option in regard to the Eight Hours Bill for Miners and predicts that the Bill in the end will certainly become law.

At at a meeting of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Miners' Sliding Scale Joint Committee held at Cardiff on Saturday, six months' notice was given by the workmen's representatives of the termination of the existing sliding scale agreement.

It is reckoned that at least 25,000 miners have returned to work in Scotland.

A mass meeting of miners, held at Dalkeith on Tuesday, decided to remain on strike until a satisfactory settlement was obtained.

On Saturday morning the body of a man named Wilkinson, 72 years of age, who carried on business as a herbalist at Nottingham, was found in a room at the back of his shop with marks of violence which indicated that he had been murdered.

In Liverpool, on Tuesday, Stanley Garner, solicitor, was brought up and further remanded on charges of forgery. It was stated that forgeries, covering £8,000 had now been discovered, and there was reason to believe that the total sum involved would be much larger.

A collision took place early on Sunday morning off Dungeness between the British ship Naworth Castle and the steamer Otarama, from London to New Zealand. Both vessels sustained severe injury, and the Otarama has returned to Gravesend. Three of her crew are missing.

On Tuesday night a fishing smack belonging to La Hogue was run down in the Channel by the Italian barque Orient, and five of the crew of seven were drowned.

While the Duke of Cambridge, his son, Colonel FitzGeorge, and other gentlemen were pheasant-shooting in Richmond Park, on Wednesday, Colonel FitzGeorge unfortunately mistook two beaters for pheasants and fired at them. One was so badly injured that he was at once removed to the hospital; the other was sent to his own home.

By the fall of a platform erected for spectators beside the site of a new Wesleyan school, of which the foundation-stone was about to be laid, at Plymouth, on Wednesday, about 50 persons were precipitated a depth of 14ft., and 26 of them were injured, some being very seriously hurt.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Surg-Major P. W. Dalzell, B.M.S.; Col. A. T. Woodhouse (Madras Ret.): Surg.-Major M. Style (Bombay Ret.); Duke of Somerset; Lord Haddon; Lt.-Col. W. R. Thornhill; Deputy-Inspector-General G. E. Blenkins, F.R.C.S.; Sir Sanford Freeling, K.C.M.G.; Rt. Hon. W. H. F. Cogan, Sir N. F. Bellean; Mr. F. Atlee, C.M.G.

"THE SEVEN LORD ROSEBERIES."

MR. ST. LOE STRACHEY has contributed to the *Nineteenth Century* for October a lively article under this title which will be perused with interest not only by politicians, but by the general reader. The idea of the paper is not indeed, as Mr. Strachey confesses at the outset quite original. It has been suggested by the work of Mr. Arthur Wallace, "The Earl of Rosebery, his Words and his Work." Mr. Wallace treated his subject under six heads; Mr. Strachey arranges his under seven. He discusses "The Home Rule Lord Rosebery," "The Unionist Lord Rosebery," "The Democratic, Socialist, Labour-Radical Lord Rosebery," "Lord Rosebery, the Political Boss," Lord Rosebery, the Man above Party," "Lord Rosebery, the Sphinx," and "The Newmarket Lord Rosebery."

The Home Rule Lord Rosebery is hard to find, for, if his speeches are examined, it will be seen that what he has done has been rather to create a Home Rule atmosphere and to envelop himself in it than to pin himself definitely to Home Rule. Still, taken as a whole, the Home Rule Lord Rosebery has a right to say that he has a distinct existence, and may fairly claim to be one of the seven. He did certainly say, in the House of Lords in 1892, that "whether you plaster Ireland with your garrisons or your gold, the end of it, by some devious path or other, will be some form of Home Rule." The Unionist Lord Rosebery, on the other hand, is much more evident "he unquestionably, is a creature of flesh and blood." Here is a proof of it; he said at Paisley in 1885, with regard to the Irish vote:—

"Whenever you can do it, try and treat Ireland exactly as you would treat Scotland and Wales. If you pass a measure of local government for Great Britain, pass as near as may be exactly the same measure of local government for Ireland. She will not thank you; she will receive your measure rather with a curse than with a blessing; but what I want to point out is, that it is unworthy of British statesmen who know so much of Irish affairs to heed any longer the reception which may be given them by the leaders of public opinion in Ireland."

But here, too, as in his Home Rule personification, "Lord Rosebery has proved his Unionist personality rather by the creation of a Unionist atmosphere than by any very definite or explicit words."

"The Democratic, Socialist, Labour-Radical Lord Rosebery" has been exhibited most conspicuously in the London Country Council. Did he not tell the members of that body to address him as "Mr. Chairman," and not as "My Lord"? But here, once more, he has chiefly succeeded in creating a Labour atmosphere around him, and he has created a Home Rule and a Unionist atmosphere. As Political Boss, "no ward politician in a difficult section in an American State has ever out-done" our Prime Minister.

"To the perfection of this inestimable art Lord Rosebery owes is that his name has been placed on the list of English Prime Minister along with the names of Pitt and Grey, Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Gladstone—and this though his record in the work of practical politics is an absolute blank. He who steadily and successfully 'placates' every interest, every person and every organisation in a party soon becomes 'the man who divides us least,' the man to whom no one objects, and so the indispensable man."

Lord Rosebery has managed to conciliate at once the teetotalers and the brewers, the Liberationists and the Liberal Churchmen.

"There is, indeed, no end to Lord Rosebery's placating. The Imperialists regard him as one of themselves, and yet he has managed to sooth the Little Englanders and to insinuate the belief that he is no Jingo. So great, indeed, is his mastery in the art that Lord Rosebery has contrived to placate both the Court and the ultra-Radicals, and is understood to be in equal favour at Windsor and in the most democratic of the London Radical clubs."

Passing over Mr. Strachey's comments upon the Premier as "the Man above Party" and "the Sphinx," we come to consider him as "The Newmarket Lord Rosebery." Here, at last, it might be supposed we should get the real man, but "one has only to look closely into the Prime Minister's sporting record to see that the Newmarket Lord Rosebery is not the real man, but an artificial creation."

He wanted to win the Derby, and did win it, but only as a man wants to possess and does ultimately acquire a first folio Shakespearer. Lord Rosebery, in a word, wanted to create a racing and horsey atmosphere round himself, and so to obtain that mixture of the sportsman and the politician which has always been so warmly appreciated by the English people."

Is there, then, a real Lord Rosebery at all, or is he, like the Prince described by Thakeray in his "Four Georges," "a wilderness of waistcoats"? It is curious, as Mr. Strachey goes on to remark, to speculate as to what will be the end of the seven Lord Roseberies.

"Will they dwindle away into one, or will Lord Rosebery, like the little girl in Wordsworth's poem, continue to declare that 'we are seven,' even when Home Rule and the Union, like sister Jane and brother John in the poem, are dead and gone? If Lord Rosebery insists upon riding so many horses, there can be but one end. It may be, however, that some great movement will arise which will touch Lord Rosebery to the quick and bring out the real personality. Then all the aliases will drop away and a man may be revealed below the waistcoats. Till then I cannot but hold that Lord Rosebery is a dangerous force in politics—a danger to his party and to his country."

EVERY little while some old idol of other days is shattered, and each year the writer of books for boys finds his stock characters dropping off. To-day another loss to boyish fancy and fiction must be recorded, and it is a heavy one. The United States War Office have decided to abolish the entire corps of Indian scouts. This body now numbers one hundred and fifty men, and their pay exhausts over ten thousand pounds of the Army appropriation, besides keeping down the force of regular soldiers by one hundred and fifty men—for the Army is limited. As the present force of Indian scouts is equal to about five times the number of hostile Indians, the department have come to the conclusion that the American Army is not in as much need of scouts as is Earl's Court. But who can think with calm of a boy's literature bereft of the omniscient "Indian scout"?

THE MADAGASCAR QUESTION.

A WAR SCARE.

SENSATIONAL STATEMENTS.

CABINET Councils were held both in London and Paris on October 4. It was announced from Paris, on Oct. 2, that at the Ministerial meeting in the French capital the nomination of Baron de Courcel to the French Embassy in London, vice M. Decrais, resigned, would probably be ratified. The meeting of the British Cabinet was hastily arranged on the afternoon of Oct. 2. The summonses were issued in the evening, when reports were spread to the effect that the Council had been called to consider a serious hitch in the diplomatic negotiations between Great Britain and France. Colour was lent to alarmist apprehensions by the news that Sir William Harcourt had started for the Continent on the 2nd, and was on his way to Milan when he was recalled by an imperative telegram. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman was also hastily summoned from Paris: and other Ministers had to relinquish their holiday engagements on the spot to journey with all speed to Downing-street.

On the afternoon of Oct. 3 the London papers issued a number of startling placards in which the words "France and England," "Serious Crisis," "Fall in Prices on the Stock Exchange" were unpleasantly conspicuous. The general uneasiness which began to be felt was intensified by the publication of a Reuter's telegram, dated Port Louis, Mauritius, Oct 3, to the effect that a blockade of all the Madagascar ports had been proclaimed, and that the French Resident-General, who had gone to Tamatave, had received instructions "to take steps to protect the French residents in the event of hostilities." Towards night, however, the panic on the London Stock Exchange abated; and a theory was then formulated that the Cabinet had been called to consider an invitation on the part of China, to confer with Russia and France regarding the "treaty ports," which might possibly be menaced by the triumphant progress of Japan. At Portsmouth various sensational rumours were spread and generally credited with reference to movements of the British fleet, special meetings of officers in view of Admiralty requirements, and so forth.

Yesterday morning's telegraphic intelligence from the French capital was to a certain extent reassuring; but in London nothing definite was known in regard to the pending conference in Downing-street. The Paris correspondents telegraphed contradictions of the report that a blockade of Madagascar had been proclaimed, and it was pointed out that no such step could have been taken in the absence of a declaration of war and of adequate notice to the Powers interested in the commerce of the island. The Paris Bourse had become weak in sympathy with London; at Berlin prices had given way under the influence of London; Vienna suffered in sympathy with the Western Bourses; Frankfort in sympathy with London, Paris, and Berlin. But, except in the English market, no genuine faith in the sensational reports in circulation seems to have been expressed. Prices, as a rule, were marked down as the consequence of arbitrage dealings.

In Paris, the *Times* correspondent tells us, people were slow to believe in a hitch in Anglo-French negotiations at a moment when the Ambassadors on both sides of the Channel were on leave of absence, nor could they believe in the establishment of a blockade without notice to the Powers. Opinion favoured the view that the war in the East occasioned the summoning of the English Cabinet.

In connection with the rumoured blockade the fact was recalled that the Paris *Temps*, of Sept. 28, referring to reports from England of the purchase of war materials by the Hovas, urged the French Government to blockade the Madagascar coast so as to prevent the landing of these supplies. But it is a noteworthy fact that both the *Temps* and the *Figaro* had been much more temperate in their recent references to Great Britain, and a reaction favourable to better relations between France and England seemed at the end of last week to have affected influential circles in the French capital. The Paris *Figaro* of September 28 published a letter from its London correspondent upon the Madagascar question, in which the writer warmly urged the necessity of averting what would be "an almost fratricidal struggle" between the English and French peoples. The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, wrote on Oct. 1:—

The practical question is whether the widely-circulated boulevard prints will stop their propaganda of insult and calumny. It is an open secret that the Chauvinism of several of these is subsidised by foreign money. A crusade against "perfidious Albion" is an excellent weapon in the hands of a statute international politicians, especially when their agents are weak and ignorant scribes who know nothing of their employers. It is manifest that both Italy and Germany are ready to further this flooding of the diplomacy between England and France with troubled waters, and the proof of it is all around.

FRANCE "HAS BECOME A COLONIAL POWER."

In the *Figaro* of Oct. 2, M. Jacques St. Cere, who justly remarked that he was not open to the charge of any undue sympathy towards England, rebuked the papers that raised the cry against England, and held that the British Government would think twice before interfering in the difficulty between France and Madagascar. But he added (and this is an expression of opinion the Paris correspondent of the *Standard* tells us he finds almost universal):—

England has to make up her mind that France has become a Colonial Power, and, therefore, she cannot allow other Powers to interfere with questions that concern herself alone. England found this out in the Congo question; and we must not forget that the English are not the sort of people who remain obstinate when they find themselves confronted by those who politely but firmly refuse to give way.

WHY M. DECRAIS RESIGNED.

It was announced on Oct. 1 that M. Decrais, the French Ambassador in London, had relinquished his post, and that Baron de Courcel had received the appointment. The Baron's record at Berlin is pointed to as an indication of the tact and skill he can bring to bear when delicate questions have to be solved. M. Decrais, it is said, only accepted the position at St. James's with reluctance, and, although his resignation is attributed to indifferent health, there is a suggestion that he wished to be relieved of a position of delicacy and difficulty. "Baron de Courcel" (says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*), "is not merely a clever man, but a man of large views and sympathies. I believe the great object of his mission to London is to place the diplomatic relations of France and England on a better footing."

According to the *Eclair* (Oct. 2) the following reasons have since assigned in diplomatic circles for M. Decrais's retirement:—

(1) He was not capable of following the new director which has been given to French foreign policy. (2) He did not sufficiently respond to the energy and firmness which characterise the present attitude of the French Ministry for Foreign Affairs. (3) He failed to supply the information which his Government required regarding the difficulties which existed between the British Cabinet and the Quai d'Orsay concerning pending questions on the Niger and other regions in Africa. (4) In regard to Madagascar, the French Government considered that they were not sufficiently informed regarding the intentions of the British Cabinet. Dissatisfaction was also felt that M. Decrais did not sufficiently impress upon the British Government the necessity in which France was placed to reconcile the exigencies of the situation in Madagascar with its attitude towards the Hovas.

A FRENCH LIST OF "PENDING DIFFICULTIES."

The *Politique Coloniale*, which may be taken as reflecting with the accuracy of a mirror the views of M. Delcasse, the French Colonial Minister, on Oct. 2 found fault with the *Debats* for daring to insinuate that there were only "misunderstandings" between France and England; and with the *Temps* for telling certain organs of the French Press that their language might be more temperate and courteous. The *Politique*, setting aside the questions of Egypt and Madagascar, gave a list of the difficulties pending between England and France. The list in an abridged form, as forwarded by the Paris correspondent of the *Standard*, runs thus:—

(1) Definition of the North and East frontier of Sierra Leone.

(2) Settlement of the Warina incident, when Lieut. Maritz met his death.

(3) Settlement of the Mallicoro frontier incident.

(4) Definition of the frontier of the Gold Coast in the Hinterland of the British Colony.

(5) Definition of the zones of British and French influence between Dahomey and the Niger.

(6) Settlement of the difficulties raised by the Niger Company, in the obstruction of Lieut. Mizon, and restitution of the boats and goods seized by the Niger Company.

(7) Definition of the zones of French and British influence between Say and Barrona.

(8) Settlement of the questions relating to Sokotoo, the Adamowa, and Burnoo.

(9) Settlement of the difficulties raised by the Anglo-Congolese Treaty of May 12, 1894.

(10) Settlement of the questions raised by the Anglo-Italian Treaty of May 5, 1894, respecting the Harrar.

(11) Settlement of the Uganda indemnity.

Commenting on the attitude of the *Politique Coloniale*, the *Standard's* correspondent said:—

Assuming that all these difficulties are still pending, and that some of them are not in a fair way of settlement (and we know that as regards many of them an agreement in principle has been arrived at), it will be conceded by every sensible man that there is not one of them that would justify a rupture between the two countries, unless, indeed, one country was bent on picking a quarrel with the other, which we know not to be the case. The *debats* was, therefore, quite justified in describing these questions as *malentendus*. They are the sort of difficulty that it is the function of diplomacy to settle: and no men better qualified to adjust them with tact and temper, and the proper give-and take spirit which all nations should display who wish to remain at peace, than Baron de Courcel and Lord Dufferin could be found throughout the ranks of diplomacy in France or England.

The *Politique Coloniale*, of Oct. 2, also upbraided the *Temps* for venturing to suggest that more temperate and courteous language on the part of certain French newspapers, some of which especially are regarded by the public as having some connection with the official world, would be advisable on political grounds, to say nothing of good manners.

BRITISH OFFICERS TO ASSIST THE HOVAS.

It is stated that "the British officer who has gone out as Commander-in-Chief of the military forces of the Queen of Madagascar, in view of a rupture with the French, at one time held a commission in the 4th Dragoon Guards. He is a well-known cavalry officer, and has already had campaigning experience in the Island. During the war between the Hovas and the French, which terminated in 1835, he at one time filled the position of Military Secretary to Gen. Digby Willoughby; while at a later period, when holding an independent command over a column of 15,000 native troops, if fought the only successful action achieved by the Hova forces against the French in the course of that war. Another British officer, who is immediately going out to Madagascar with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Hova forces, and who will be called upon to do the duties of Adjutant-General, is an old West African campaigner."

It is thought in Paris (says the *Daily News* correspondent) that the War Office authorities ought to prevent English officers from going out to Madagascar to drill the natives, and the report that some officers had recently left this country for that purpose has evidently given rise to some ill-feeling in France.

THE COMMAND OF THE FRENCH EXPEDITION.

The general chosen to command the expeditionary force to Madagascar is General Borgnis Desbordes, of the Marine Artillery. His appointment, however (says the *Daily News* correspondent), will not be signed before the Chambers authorise a declaration of hostilities. There is no protocol, it appears, to regulate how to go to war with a protected State, but any international difficulties arising from the want of a precedent will be settled with the assent of the Chambers. The West Coast will be the one at which a landing will be effected unless small-pox should continue to be prevalent there after the expeditionary force arrives. Nossi Be and Mayotte have been suffering from a small-pox epidemic.

M. Le Myre de Vilers is not expected to reach Tamatave till about October 14.

PRINCE HENRI D'ORLEANS ON MADAGASCAR.

The *Revue de Paris* of Oct. 1 contained an article on Madagascar by Prince Henri d'Orleans. In this the Prince (a youg man of twenty-seven summers) is quoted as saying:—

". . . No more useless blockades, but a quick and direct march on Antananarivo. . . . In the general opinion the exnedition should comprise 17,000 men; that by the Majunga route (we have travelled by it) the ascent is easy, and that the troops will encounter fewer material difficulties than many people in France imagine. . . . Without force we can expect from the Hovas no right, justice, or good faith. . . . A new France is now offered us in the Indian Ocean. We have preserved the right of taking it; let us take it. Let a man have the patriotism to face a nickname. History will thank him. . . . It is a question of the dignity of our country to force a barbarous people to acknowledge rights so long and so often asserted by it in the face of the world. Bayonets, leap from the scabbard; roar cannon; sound, drums, and trumpets. The honour of France is at stake."

NAPOLEON AND MADAGASCAR.

The *Daily News* Paris correspondent writes:—

The archives of the Ministry of Marine show that Napoleon intended to revive the French claims to Madagascar. In 1801 he first thought of making it the base of naval expeditions against India. On Jan. 13 of that year he wrote instructing Forfait, the Minister of Marine, to furnish him with a history of the French establishments in that island, and all the information he could gather about its ports, inhabitants, and natural resources. Napoleon attached more importance to the return of Madagascar to France than to the Indian possessions which England was satisfied to let him have. In 1802 he charged General De Caen to make over provisions for transporting there the Saint Domingo negroes who had revolted against France and the brigands of the South and West of France. Napoleon's plan was to divide the island into two governments. The northern half was to be the camping ground for the West Indian blacks. They were to be taken in the winter of 1802-3 to Foul Point. Simultaneously four frigates were to convey there from France 600 French and 200 Polish soldiers or foreign deserters. The latter were to be employed in building a fort and an enclosure under the guns of the fort. Neither transported blacks or whites were to be given arms, but were to be employed in making roads or clearing forests in gangs under military overseers. The Peace of Amiens lasted too short a time for this scheme to be realised. After Trafalgar it was abandoned.

AN INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL DIGBY WILLOUGHBY.

An Exchange representative has obtained an interview with Gen. Digby Willoughby, who commanded the Malagasy Army between 1883 and 1888, and who signed the treaty between France and Madagascar on behalf of the Queen of Madagascar.

Gen. Willoughby (according to the report) said he was pretty confident France intended to definitely settle the Madagascar question. From the Malagasy point of view he did not think it right that France should have the protectorate over Madagascar. As far as he could see, England had practically acknowledged the protectorate of France. He thought the Malagasy would fight if the French endeavoured to push on to Antananarivo, but no one was more capable of judging than the Hova Prime Minister how useless would be to resist a civilised Power. His candid opinion was that the Hovas liked the French just as much as the English as far that was, as it was possible for any native nation to like the white man. In the event of war, Gen. Wiloughby did not anticipate any danger to the missions in Madagascar.

OPINION IN PARIS.

The Paris journals were (says Reuter) unanimously of opinion that there was no occasion for alarm on account of the summoning of the Cabinet in London.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says the British Charge d'Affaires had, on Oct. 3, his customary weekly official interview with M. Hanotaux, the Foreign Minister, and that it was cordial. Mr. Phipps expressed the conviction that any difficulties which may have arisen are perfectly susceptible of settlement. The *Times* correspondent points out that the Egyptian question is admittedly not urgent, and he does not suppose that France has any idea of going to extreme lengths in Madagascar.

The *Temps* last night, in discussing the relations between England and France, said:—

We are persuaded that the secret of the sudden summoning of the Cabinet of St. James's is to be found in the unexpected rapidity with which the situation created by the war in Corea has developed itself. It would be pure affectation to deny that between two Powers such as France and England, which come into contact at all points of the two hemispheres there are no divergencies of interests and aggravated complications, but surely it is not too much to hope for, that a pacific solution of difficulties can be arrived at? Who does not feel who does not believe in London or in Paris that a rupture between the two great Liberal Powers of Europe would be a calamity without precedent both for them and the entire world? This harmonisation of the rights of England and France, which should be the aim of all our efforts, has it is necessary conditions. There must be reciprocal goodwill on both sides; mutual respect on the part of both peoples, and a firm resolution on the part of those who have the honour to speak on their behalf not to envenom invetible difficulties by culpable provocation. This is the price of peace and concord.

Frech ministers attended a Cabinet Council, and although nothing definite has transpired as to their proceedings it isthought that they had some connection with at least one foreign subject.

THE ALLEGED BLOCKADE.

A Reuter's telegram, dated Port Louis (Mauritius), Oct. 4, says:—

The statement current here yesterday, on the arrival of the mail steamer from Madagascar, that a blockade of the Madagascar ports had been established, appears to have been a misconstruction of the measures taken by the French to prevent the landing of arms and ammunition for the Hovas. The Madagascar papers state that the French settlers had been warned by the French Resident to repair to the coast, in view of the contingency of an outbreak of hostilities, and that many had accordingly left the capital. Mgr. Cazet, the French Bishop, who occupies the episcopal palace in the heart of the capital adjoining the cathedral, and the fathers of the Catholic Mission, declined, however, to quit their posts, and would not start from Tamatave until the latest moment. There was some question of transferring the offices of the Comptoir d'Escompte from Antananarivo to Majunga. A number of French settlers are stated to have signed a memorial of grievances which they proposed despatching direct to the Home Government, and not through M. Larrouy, the French Resident, or M. le Myre de Vilers.

The Press Association says:—Messrs. Donald Currie and Co. inform us that, in reply to an inquiry telegraphed by them to Mauritius, with reference to the telegrams published on Oct. 3, respecting an alleged blockade of Madagascar ports, they have received a cable message from their agent at Port Louis, stating that when the Castle liner Doune Castle left Tamatave on Oct. 1, everything was quiet.

OPINION IN BRUSSELS.

The *Independance Belge* (says the *Globe* correspondent) comments at some length upon the political crisis. It views the present state of affairs with some alarm, believing that the time has not yet arrived when it is necessary for England to interfere in the Far East, and that England's difficulties with France are very grave ones. Nevertheless, after quoting some opinions of the London papers, the journal expresses a belief that with Baron de Courcel as representative of the Republic in London, matters will be prudently and diplomatically arranged. It adds: "The delimitation of the spheres of influence of England and France in Africa is not an insoluble problem."

THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

THE *Times* special correspondent at Tientsin says it is reported that 5,000 Japanese are near Hunchun, a Manchurian frontier post. Later Chinese versions of the battle of Ping-Yang state that the total Chinese force there was only 12,000 men, of whom but 2,300 offered any resistance till all were killed except 800, who surrendered. Four Japanese warships have been sighted between Ningpo and Chusan. It is denied that the Chinese have evacuated Corea, or that the Japanese are near the Yalu or occupying Thornton Haven. A Reuter despatch from Tokio says the Italian Minister there has obtained from the Japanese Government an engagement that they will not undertake any hostile movement against Shanghai.

The *Manchester Guardian's* London correspondent writes:—"I am informed that Russia and Great Britain have definitely made up their minds since the commencement of the present war that the settlement [of the quarrel] is to be an international, not a Japanese settlement. In this conclusion Germany and France have acquiesced, while the policy of the United States is still uncertain. . . . Russia has already greatly increased her forces along the Amour and in Vladivostock, and has warned Japan that the future of Corea is a matter of concern to her. But . . . it is felt that a mere representation or remonstrance . . . might be unavailing, and accordingly it is proposed to strengthen the British forces in China very considerably in the course of the next few weeks."

The London correspondent of the *Bradford Observer* says:—"I understand that the English Government has practically invited the co-operation of the French Government, and probably also of other Powers, in the work of protecting European interests in the East."

A JAPANESE DEFENCE OF THE WAR.

From Tokio we have just received a copy of the *Kokumin no Tomo*—the *Nation's Friend*—which contains two articles in English on the Corean war. One of these is from the pen of a native Japanese—Kanzo Uchimura—and is said to fairly represent the aspirations and intentions of the Japanese.

Mr. Kanzo Uchimura essays to prove that the Corean war is "*arighteous war*" and not a "war of lusts":—righteous, that is legally and morally. "*Indeed*," he says, "*we killed our own that we might avoid conflicts with our neighbour*—so desirous have we been of peace." But the assassination of Kin strained Japanese forbearance to the breaking-point. China, says Mr. Kanzo Uchimura, "has incapacitated Corea to keep it always her hanger-on—the meanest bit of international policy that we know of in history. It is the very same policy pursued by a panderly wretch to keep his victims always poor and dependent that he might profit and glory thereby. Some *fifteen millions* of helpless souls kept ignorant and defenceless to satisfy the jealousy of the world's most backward nation,—could this be borne by lovers of Freedom and reverers of human rights?" The writer goes on to show how Japan was justified in her interference, by quoting a number of historic parallels. It is pointed out that nearly two months elapsed from the beginning of the complication to the final rupture of peace; but Japan's civility and her pacific proposals for joint action were only met by Chinese treachery. "We feel confident that never in its history was China allowed to cheat more freely than in her recent intercourse with Japan. . . . The land that gave Confucius to the world knows his morality no more." Mr. Kanzo Uchimura goes on to suggest that a decisive conflict between Japan and China is a "historical necessity." He writes:—"A smaller nation representing a newer civilization lying near a larger nation representing an older civilisation—was there ever such a situation in history without the two coming to life-and-death struggle with each other at last? Greece versus Persia, Rome versus Carthage, the England of Queen Elizabeth versus the Spain of Phillip II. . . . . were as unavoidable as the two kinds of civilisation that came into conflict were irreconcilable. . . . The Corean war is o decide whether Progress shall be the law in the East, as it has long been in the West, or whether Retrogression, fostered once by the Persian Empire, then by Carthage, and again by Spain, and now at last (last in the world's history, we hope) by the Manchurian Empire of China, shall possess the Orient for ever. Japan's victory shall mean free government, free religion, free education, and free commerce for 600,000,000 souls that live on this side of the globe, while her defeat and China's victory shall mean—what, let our readers judge for himself! In the war that carries such significance like these, what friend of humanity shall not wish God-speed to Japan and her cause." Here follows an eloquent appeal to each of the nations to see and understand the cause Japan is fighting for. At the same time the nations are reminded that the appeal is not to be construed into one for help. "The struggle is too glorious an one to be shared with other nations." The writer concludes: We took up the cause of our poverty-stricken neighbour, and that nothing of material profit shall accrue to us from helping her is more than evident. Then, from China, too, we shall exact no more than the just price of the blood we shed, as her prostration is not our aim but her coming to consciousness of her own worth and duty, and to friendly co-operation with us in the reformation of the East. Thus we fight with eternal peace in view, and Heaven bless our bleeding ones as they fall in this holy war. Never before in our history has the nation been fired with a nobler aim, and now as one man we march to meet our foe, knowing—

"Whether on scaffold high,
Or in a battle's ban.
The fittest place where man can die
Is where he dies for man."

In the same issue of the *Kokumin no Tomo* Mr. E. H. House, an American residing at Tokio, contrasts the edict of the Japanese Emperor, announcing his resolve to declare war against China, with the response of China's ruler which followed a few days later. The object of this paper, it seems, is to show in what light disinterested foreigners look upon the war. The American writer is quite in sympathy with the views set forth by Mr. Kanzo Uchimura; and whilst he describes the Tokio edict as "calm and firm in tone," moderate in the extreme, more than justified, and "entirely free from exaggerated pretensions," the Pekin proclamation is spoken of by him as insolent, bombastic, and self-condemned: containing "not a word of encouragement for duties well performed; not a sign of confidence in the leaders of the troops; only a threat of punishment in case the least laxity 'is shown." The Chinese disciplinary measures are, says Mr. House, 'of the middle ages.' 'They will,' he concludes, 'scarcely be effective in opposing the fully developed nineteenth-century methods which Japan possesses and practices."

A DARING VENTURE.

The *Liverpool Shipping Telegraph* says:—"We are informed from a reliable source that an expedition has been arranged which reminds one of the old days of the American War. A steamer has been chartered to convey munitions of war to the China Seas, and is now on her way thither from a Continental port. As the vessel is owned very near home we refrain from publishing the name of the steamer, as it is not desirable to help the Admiralty in this case to enforce the Foreign Enlistment Act. The freight paid is enormous, and is greater than the amount the vessel would fetch if sold in the open market. The venture has been insured at three guineas per cent., and we hear that the liveliest interest is manifested by those who are aware of the circumstances as to the success of the enterprise. Wagers have been laid as to the possibility of the vessel being stopped by a British gunboat at one of the English stations en route or of her being captured by a hostile cruiser. The enterprising owners stand to make a small fortune should the vessel arrive safely at her destination."

IT IS REQUIRED but a trial and a charmlike effects of Squibb's Ague Specific will assure you that it cures and prevents attacks of Fevers, Ague, Malaraia, Influenza and Chill. A Lady writes: "As it is an efficacious remedy, I am recommending to my friends." Again a Gentleman says: "I have never come across a remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effects." Re. 1, Pills or Mixture. MADON, SONS & Co.

WOOLWICH AND SANDHURST.

IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS.

IN June both the Royal Military Academy and the Royal Military College were inspected by the Board of Visitors, who have issued their two reports for 1894. Some impoftant recommendations are made, there are some strong remarks concerning the system of bifurcation, and the Board also calls attention to the need of something like similarity of system at the two academies in one or two respects, notably in regard to expenditure and to the length of vacations.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

As to Woolwich, the Board of Visitors inspected the Royal Military Academy on June 27. The gentlemen cadets were seen on parade without arms. Their health was stated to have been very good, the average daily sick having been 182 out of an average strength of 204, giving a daily percentage of '89. The Board are pleased to be able to state that their recommendation made in the report last year, relative to the swimming-bath, has been carried into effect, and that the expense of heating, including the wages of the man in charge of the machinery, is now defrayed out of public funds. For the most part the guns supplied for instruction are of an obsolete pattern, and the Board recommend that one 6-inch, 5-ton B. L. gun, and one 3-lb. Nordenfelt or Hotchkiss quick-firing gun be supplied as soon as possible. The recommendation last year as to the further instruction in electricity has been adopted by the appointment of additional instructors, by the enlargement of the building, and by a liberal supply of apparatus. The Board have little to add to the opinion expressed by them last year with reference to the system of bifurcation, and having heard the opinions of the Governor and Assistant-Commandant can only repeat that the advantages of bifurcation as now practised are more than outweighed by its disadvantages, which will, if continued, be productive of serious results. They think it right, howver, to direct especial attention to the paragraph in the report of last year that no amount of instruction that can be given during the two years which cadets now pass at the Academy can by any possibility be considered adequate for the completion of the instruction of officers of Artillery any more than it can be for that of officers of Engineers. They consider that the best method for giving a practical knowledge of their profession to young officers of Artillery is to take advantage of the excellent school of gunnery at Shoeburyness, as the Engineers do of the S.M.E. at Chatham, thus giving effect to the recommendation of the Royal Commission of 1869, that the education of the young Artillery officers should be continued after leaving the Academy by a thoroughly systematic course of instruction in practical artillery, and that a short course at that school should form a regular part of the system of instruction of all young officers of Artillery on first entering the Service. The necessity for this is the more evident when the very inadequate apparatus supplied for instruction of the cadets is compared with the appliances provided at the school of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, and with those which should be found in any good school of instruction in artillery, and without which all such instruction must be very imperfect.

A SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Being of opinion that the instruction for both services is not carried in all subjects to the extent desirable for each, the Board recommend that, now that the system of bifurcation has been in operation for five years, its working should be considered by a special committee in which the two services should be represented, with a view to laying down a compulsory course adapted for both services alike, rendering therefore unnecessary the continuance of bifurcation. Such voluntary subjects might be added, under certain conditions as should be considered advisable, for promoting higher knowledge in any particular subject, it being clearly understood that all young officers, on first joining the artillery, should go through a short course (say for six months at least) at the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, where as an encouragement to work, it is worthy of consideration whether an examination to be held at the termination of the course should not confer the privilege of selection of post. The Board visited the workshops, which are well provided with forges and lathes worked by steam power. They were informed that work in these shops, which have been erected at considerable expense by the War Department, used to be very popular with the cadets, and that they were constantly full of an evening, as many as 140 names being on the books as workers. Recreation of this kind is not only conducive to health, but must lead to a knowledge of machinery and to skill in the use of tools and in the application of material, which cannot be otherwise than of great utility to those who acquire them in their subsequent careers as officers of artillery and engineers. It is, therefore, with regret, that the Board found that the use of these workshops by the cadets has almost entirely ceased, and they strongly recommend that efforts should be made to induce the cadets to take advantage of the excellent opportunity afforded them while at the Royal Military Academy to acquire the practical mechanical knowledge and skill which work in these shops would give them. It is observed that the vacations at Sandhurst and Woolwich are of different lengths, and at different periods of the year. It appears to the Board that it would be better if the vacations at the two establishments were at the same periods, and that, if possible, they should coincide with those at other educational institutions.

THE MILITARY COLLEGE.

At Sandhurst gentlemen cadets were seen on parade with arms. Their appearance was highly satisfactory, the average height being 5ft. 9 3-10 in. The health of the cadets was stated to have been good, the average daily sick having been 3·53 out of an average strength of 355, giving a daily percentage of 1·00. In their last report the Board expressed their opinion that the system under which the mess is conducted was unduly extravagant and included expenses which should not be sanctioned. Since that report was written the entire system of accounts of the whole institution has been investigated by a Special Departmental Committee, with the result that they are stated to be now set up so as to satisfy the Finance Department of the War Office who have undertaken their regular audit for each term. Respecting the mess servants, the Board are of opinion that the War Department should provide mess servants in equal proportions to the number of cadets at each institution, which, as the Committee observe, would raise the number at the Royal Military College from 23 to 31. The mess servants at the Royal Military Academy are paid and clothed by the public, and do not, as a rule, receive any extra emoluments from the mess fund, although the wages paid them are lower than those of their class at the Royal Military College, but, notwithstanding this, the wages of the 23 servants, supposed to be provided by the public at the Royal Military College, are supplemented from the mess funds to the extent of more than 625*l.* a week for each servant. The Committee also reported that the mess had expended in plant, in two and a-half years, the large sum of 2,356*l.*, or at the rate of 942*l.* a year, and observed that at the Royal Military Academy all mess equipment, without exception, is supplied by the War Office, and were of opinion, in which this Board entirely concurs, that the same course should be pursued at the Royal Military College, and that the practice of allowing the mess funds to be invested in articles of equipment other than those supplied by the State should be discontinued. This will involve a fixed scale of equipment from which no departure should be permitted. The only expense then to be charged against the mess for equipment would be the cost of the necessary replacements and repairs. This is the practice at Woolwich, and is found to be the most equitable and economical arrangement.

CREDIT FOR CADETS.

In their last report the Board drew attention to the fact that cadets were allowed to spend 2s. a day on credit at the College stores. They were informed at their last visit that each cadet is allowed credit for such sum only as his parents or guardians have previously sanctioned, which may not exceed £3 a month, and that they are required to clear their accounts monthly. Subject to these conditions being maintained, the Board are of opinion that the supply of articles to the cadets at these stores is attended with advantage. They however observe that the various trading accounts for six months were charged with no less a sum than 338*l.* for wages, upon a gross amount of sales amounting to 3,258*l.*, and still yielded a net profit of 357*l.* The charge for wages seems excessive, and as there can be no object in accumulating a large balance on these sales it is suggested that prices might be reduced. The Board have also had their attention directed to the statement in the report of the Accounts Committee of the expenses incurred by the cadets for games and recreation. They fully endorse the opinion of the Committee, that at Woolwich the limitation of out-door games, the compulsory payment of subscriptions in advance, and the formation of a common fund for purposes of recreation, are distinct advantages from an administrative as well as from an account point of view, and they see no reason why these subscriptions should be greater at Sandhurst than at Woolwich, and generally the Board is of opinion that the system of issues and pay

MR. COURTNEY ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

MR. COURTNEY was presented on Oct. 2 at a meeting of agriculturists at Liskeard, and in the course of an address made the following remarks in reference to the currency question as bearing upon the present agricultural depression :—

As they knew, a Royal Commission had been inquiring into the matter whether anything could be done to ameliorate the condition of farming, and there was one subject which the Commission tried to keep out of the scope of their inquiry, but which had forced itself in and had occupied a good deal of their attention. The special subject to which he referred was intimately connected with the rise and fall of prices. Wheat, for example, might change in value, either because they were able to get the wheat with less difficulty, or because they had to get gold with more difficulty. The conditions under which wheat was produced all over the world might not be changed in the slightest degree, but if the gold mines became harder to work and if gold was more difficult to obtain, then the mere fact that gold was changing value would affect the price of wheat. The farmer was always paid wholesale prices, and the wholesale prices were the first to feel any change in the condition of the precious metal. Then there was the freest competition of all the world in respect to agricultural produce. In some other things people were beginning to ask whether competition should always be permitted without being in any way modified in its influence. Moral considerations were held sometimes to prevent their making use of competition to get the cheapest things, but in respect of food the moral consideration was always the other way. The cheaper food was the better for the mass of the people, and no morality interfered with competition in respect of the farmer's produce. Therefore, if there was any change making it more difficult to get gold, the farmer at once felt it most acutely in the prices obtained for his produce. Because gold was changing in value the farmer got less for his wheat, bullocks, and other produce. He did not pay less in rates; wages did not immediately change, and his rent was not at once affected, though it fell after a time. But the farmer felt the pressure at once. He eased off a part upon his landlord. Perhaps after a time the labour bill was diminished. But directly gold began to get more scarce and difficult to obtain down went prices, and the farmer was the person who immediately felt the full effect. The great spring of enterprise among manufacturers was that they should be able to sell their goods at a profit. If prices were constantly dropping and they were obliged to sell at a loss they ceased to work, and, consequently, a falling market was the greatest hindrance in the world to enterprise, and a damper to commerce, which, of course, reacted upon agriculture. These things had been pressed upon the Royal Commission on Agriculture, and many of its members were convinced that a good deal of the depression of agriculture throughout the world, and of the depression of commerce also, was traceable to the appreciation of gold. Its appreciation was caused, not only by the supply being diminished, but also by the fact that some twenty years ago European Governments which up to that time had used a silver currency adopted a gold standard, and the result was a greater competition for a less supply, again sending up the value of gold. He knew there were a great many people who were disposed to think that all this was nonsense, that it was another form of Protection, and some were rash enough to say it was only taken up by men like Mr. Chaplin, who was a Protectionist, and had now gone in for this gold craze, and that therefore, it was the same thing in another form. But the Royal Commission was beginning to think differently. Was there anything in the least encouraging to be derived from this retrospect? If what he had said were true, what comfort were they to find from it? There was this comfort, that the circumstances of the production of gold, which had for a long time been moving in the direction of making it more scarce, were now moving in the other direction. Gold was getting more abundant, and they might look forward, he thought, with some well-founded hope, to a recovery of trade such as followed the discovery of the Australian and Californian gold mines. (Cheers.) The gold mines in South Africa and Western Australia were most promising, and if the development of these mines was kept up they would have a recovery of prices not hurtful to the masses of the people, because it did not mean that wheat and other produce were more difficult to get, but that gold was easy to get, and so it was a thing which tended to the relief of all, and not the distress of all. (Cheers.) In a rising market, which would naturally follow on increased production of gold, manufacturers would be encouraged, and in that direction also they might look for assistance in improving their position. He had never in the least flatterred them or raised false hopes, nor would he now. Whether he was elected or not at the next general election was a matter, perhaps, of importance to himself, but it was much more important to him that he should speak the truth. (Loud cheers.) He did think there was serious ground for believing that with the development of the gold mines they might look for a recovery of agriculture such as they had a generation ago. He did not say the recovery would be of the same magnitude, and for these reasons. Australia and California were found to be extremely rich in gold, but they were countries admirably adapted for European settlers, and as the gold became less productive, agriculture and commerce became exceedingly prosperous there. With the development of the gold mines in those countries some of the most energetic people of the human race went there and settled as farmers and manufacturers. He believed that in the development of the gold mines of those countries there was a spring of hope for the agriculturists of England. (Hear, hear.) But if this return of prosperity did not come about, would it not be necessary to consider whether they were tied and bound to gold as the medium of exchange, or whether they might not associate silver with it? He put it to them as a matter to be considered. Let them not be hasty in accepting or rejecting it. It was a serious matter. If he promised to pay a man two years hence an ounce of gold, it was a serious thing for the Legislature to step in and say that promise should be fulfilled to all intents and purposes if instead of paying him an ounce of gold he paid him 25 ounces of silver. The only defence for such a change was that in making the change he carried out the terms more fairly than if he stuck to the original bargain. That was a difficult thing to appreciate at once, but it was often true. If he promised to pay a man a hundred quarters of wheat on a certain day, and in the meantime a naval war sent up the value of wheat, might not the Legislature change the terms of the bargain? When a city was besieged it was not unusual for the Legislature to interfere and stop the performance of a promise because the conditions had changed. And so, if the conditions with respect to gold changed, the Legislature might not merely be justified, but even required, to step in and correct what otherwise would be an injustice. The Gold and Silver Commission, of which he was a member, sat for some years, took evidence on the subject, and were equally divided in opinion. He was one of the six who said there was not sufficient ground for making a change. But he had modified his opinion since so far as to think there was ground sufficient for considering whether they might not go for bimetallism instead of monometallism. He quarrelled with no one for hesitating to accept such a change, if only he would look into the facts; but what was the attitude of public men towards the question? The present Chancellor of the exchequer would not look at it at all. He referred to it every now and then, but his temper towards it was rather characterised by the temperament of the very wise animal which consumed a good deal of what the farmer would otherwise be unable to get rid of, but was not known for its docility. If he were to state that Sir William Harcourt in respect to bimetallism was a little pig-headed he should be stating the literal truth. (Laughter.) Mr. Gladstone never applied his mind to it, because it was a new matter which he was not called upon to probe to its depths, and he himself did not find fault with Mr. Gladstone therefore. The ex-Premier made a speech some two years ago which monometallists as well as bimetallists agreed contained a great deal of nonsense. (Laughter.) It was a clever speech, wonderfully well delivered, but the speech of a man who had never examined the question at all. Mr. Goschen, on the other hand, had examined the question thoroughly, and understood it from top to bottom; but in order to do good work in legislation, as in the other functions of life one must have intelligence and courage. Mr. Goschen had plenty of intelligence—he would not say much about the other quality. Mr. Goschen was very much alarmed about the possibility of such a change, and he allowed his alarm to carry him so far as to refuse to consider the necessity of a change where change had become necessary. But there was one man who had really been both courageous and intelligent; he referred to Mr. Arthur Balfour, who was chairman of the Gold and Silver Commission, and he was only expressing the opinion of every member of that commission in saying that a more intelligent, clear-headed, a keener or more able chairman never existed. (Cheers.) Mr. Balfour had looked into the question of bimetallism, and had come to no uncertain conclusion about it. Personally he thought it not only possible, but even probable, that the gold mines of South Africa and Australia might remedy the evils from which they suffered, and do away with the necessity of considering any legislative action. But they might not, and in that event they would have to seriously examine the question of whether action was necessary or not, for in the determination of a stable medium of exchange they found the security of a stable and prosperous industry, whether it be in agriculture, manufactures, or commerce, all over the world. (Loud cheers.)

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN ON INDIAN EXPENDITURE.

THE *Manchester Guardian* of Oct. 1 contains an able review of Sir Auckland's article in the *Nineteenth Century* on "The Perilous Growth of Indian Expenditure." Discussing the increase, as analysed by Sir Auckland, our contemporary says :—

Thus the burden of loss from exchange is only partly due to the effect of the fall in the gold price of silver on the scale of remittances ten years ago. "It is due," says Sir Auckland Colvin, "in greater part to the extraordinary activity which simultaneously with the fall in exchange, has characterised the operations of the military and railway departments during the greater part of the decade." In both these depatments, at least to a certain extent, as exchange has fallen expenditure has been increased in a more rapid ratio, instead of being restricted. The grave question would appear to be, then: How is expediture in these two departments to be curtailed, not merely in order that the actual outlay may be lessened, but that the incidental loss by exchange may also be reduced? We know how the military expenditure has been swelled. The annexation of Upper Burma and the various minor military expeditions are largely responsible for the increase, and also the alarm caused by the Penjdeh incident, which led to the resolve to increase greatly the effective strength of the Army in India and to the large scheme of military railways. Was all this expenditure nessary? Sir Auckland Colvin does not think that it was. Nobody, he tells us, has ever contended that an increase of the Army in India was requisite for our security in India itself. The measures have been advocated solely with a view to resistence of aggression from without. Sir Auckland does not deny that many high authorities hold the opinion that they were essential on this ground, and that it is a popular view. He does not agree with it; and he warns us that military authorities—and the military vote in the Viceroy's Council is double that of any other department—are naturally predisposed to approve of a policy involving increased military expenditure. If we admit that to the threat of foreign aggression on the one hand is opposed the impossibility of balancing the Indian budget on the other, we cannot overlook the force of Sir Auckland's warning that "if we enter on a course of successive measures of fresh taxation, Russia, without moving a man or a gun, need only bide her time." Internal discontent will do more to weaken our hold than Russian advances in Central Asia. This is a grave and impressive warning. It goes to the root of the whole question of the stability of our Indian rule, and we trust it will receive the serious attention in this country and from Parliament, which it is almost vain to look for in India. We are not, however, disposed to take the view that the military lines which have been constructed will have no use but for purposes of defence; they should promote, and are poomoting, the economic development of India and its commercial intercourse with the countries beyond the frontiers. But, leaving the vexed question of military expenditure, we may commend Sir Auckland Colvin's remarks on the expenditure in the general railway department to our friends at Blackburn, who are so anxious to see the Indian Government undertake further financial responsibilities in connection with railway extension in India. "Railways have worked at a loss," says Sir Auckland, "solely owing to active prosecution in construction in the presence of an almost continuously falling exchange." But for the "slacking off" in such construction from 1887-88 "the deficit of 1892-93 would have been considerably heavier." Moreover, the large annual remittances required on railway account "have cotributed to make exchange more unfavourable to India." Of corse these remarks do not represent the whole case. Railway extensions, in developing the productive resources of India and promoting the expansion of her export trade, have increased her revenue yielding power, and have tended to increase that balance of trade in favour of India which gives the more support to exchange the larger it is. Nevertheless, there is truth in what Sir Auckland says, and the facts to which he alludes make Sir Albert Rollit's little joke at Huddersfield, to the effect that Indian railway extension is a question of iron and not of silver, look just a trifle foolish. On the whole Sir Auckland Colvin's article is a plea for such a modification of the constitution of the Government of India as will impose more sufficient checks on expenditure, and that is a requirement which Sir David Barbour has also very specially indicated. Such a change would not in itself remove all the difficulties of the position. But, apart from the question of exchange, under existing conditions there is too much reason to believe that the more revenue there is the more will be spent. The remedy is certainly not increased taxation. "Impose import duties to-day," says Sir Auckland Colvin, "and some other source of revenue will be demanded to-morrow." That is undoubtedly true, and for more reasons than the defects in the constitution of the Indian Government.

THE ILLNESS OF THE CZAR.

THE Czar and the Imperial family left Spala on Oct. 1 for Livadia. It is hoped that in the mild climate of the Crimea the Czar will regain his strength. The reports as to the Czar's health are conflicting, but all seem to agree that his Majesty is seriously ill. According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," the Czar's condition is not imminently dangerous, although sleepless nights and low spirits are materially contributing to an aggravation of his Majesty's malady, which is stated on the authority of Dr. Leyden, of Berlin, to be "Bright's disease in an advanced stage." Another report that has reached Vienna alleges that the Czar has two diseases—neurasthenia and anæmia. The diplomatic personage in St. Petersburg who makes this statement, in a letter to Vienna, relates two instances of the Czar exposing himself to cold in the night in his anxiety to obtain news about his favourite son, the Grand Duke George, and in the latter case a chill followed which made his condition worse. An announcement appeared in the "Official Gazette" of St. Petersburg, on Sept. 29, that the Czar had never thoroughly recovered from his last attack of influenza, and that now nephritis (disease of the kidneys) had shown itself, necessitating his residence in the warmer climate of the Crimea. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on Sept. 30 that the Czar, who had lost very much in weight during the past few weeks, suffered great pain, and looked very ill.

The "Times'" Berlin correspondent, in a later despatch, says he is informed, on undeniable authority, that the Czar's illness is of the nature of Bright's disease, but that there is no reason for immediate anxiety. It is thought probable that after a residence at Livadia his Majesty will proceed to Corfu, and spend some time cruising in the Mediterranean. The Czarewitch will probably act as Regent during the Czar's absence.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," in a despatch dated Oct. 3, contradicts the rumour that there is any likelihood of a Regency being created in Russia, and adds that the Czar's illness is hardly so serious as it has been represented.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" says :—"The revelations from various quarters as to the Czar's illness have rather startled the French public, who had been, perhaps purposely, kept in ignorance."

A MILITARY SENSATION IN BERLIN.

A SENSATION was created in Berlin, on Sept. 30, by the announcement that 183 non-commissioned officers belonging to the Chief Gunnery School had been arrested by men of the Fourth Foot Guards the previous night and forthwith conveyed to the fortress of Magdeburg. At first these wholesale arrests were thought to be due to the discovery of a Socialist propaganda; but late inquiry elicited the fact that a mutiny had taken place which had no political significance. One report states that a major who is unpopular because of his severity had ordered silence during the night, and the men refused to obey and set on him, so that he had to draw his sword in self-defence. It would appear that the 183 N.C.O.'s were less guilty of committing a gross act of insubordination than of a momentary forgetfulness of their military position, and that in giving way to their excitement, indulged in conduct which partook rather of the character of a students' outbreak than a revolt against a superior authority.

THE correspondence which recently took place between the Chief Secretary of Queensland and the Governor, Sir Henry Norman, with reference to the proposed renewal of Sir Henry's term of office, has, by consent of the Governor, been made public by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Queensland. While expressing his appreciation of the good feeling of the people of the Colony, Sir Henry has definitely decided not to retain office longer than December, 1895. His term will expire in May next, but, although there might be reasons for his leaving then, if the Imperial Government desired, he would remain until the end of next year. Urgent family reasons and his advancing years, Sir Henry Norman stated, would preclude his remaining longer than the period named.

INDIA AND PARLIAMENT.

THE writer on Indian matters in the *Times* of Oct. 1 makes the following observations on the feeling aroused in India with regard to the subordination of Indian policy to the exigencies of party in England :—

It is hoped that the Parliamentry inquiry promised by Mr. Fowler will help to put and end to the present unsatisfactory state of feeling in India. A year ago such an inquiry would have been objected to by Anglo-Indian journalists on the ground that the possible benefits are likely to be more than counterbalanced by its tendency to weaken the hands of the Indian Government. But the British and Native Press alike now realise that the time has gone past for this argument. They perceive that the Indian Government is powerless to deal with the agitation, which every month spreads wider and penetrates more deeply. That agitation sprang out of the exemption of Manchester goods from the import duty. But in India the area of a popular movement is so vast that it is impossible to predict what directions it may ultimately take, and the original grievance which gave the impulse to the wave is apt to be forgotten. We only know that every great movement in India tends to acquire a political or militant character.

In registering this rising tide of public feeling we have deemed it unnecessary to reproduce the tone of resentment which finds expression in the Indian journals. That tone, however, is common to both the British and the native newspapers, and it cannot be ignored. "It would be disastrous to England's influence as a ruling power in India," says the *Bombay Gazette* received by the last mail, again quoting Mr. Rusden's speech of Manchester, "if the notion took root in the minds of the Indian people that the English were governing India simply in the interests of their own trade. But, as we pointed out some time ago, it is precisely this notion that has taken root. The most patriotic of the British organs in India, the *Englishman* in Calcutta, the *Pioneer* in the North-West, and the two leading daily papers in Madras and in Bombay, condemn the selfish policy which has been thrust upon the Indian Government, in terms scarcely less severe than the denunciations of the native Press. The unanimous protests of the India Council at Westminster against the exemption of Lancashire goods from duty have been widely published throughout India, and have produced a painful impression. The impression is becoming one of hopelessness as to the power of the Indian Government to protect the Indian taxpayer. The Finance Minister's visit to Bombay was welcomed as a fair-minded effort to ascertain how a countervailing excise duty on Indian cotton manufactures would practically work out. But it has left behind a general feeling that, whatever may be the conclusions at which the Government of India arrives, and however just may be its intentions, the effective decision rests not with Lord Elgin or Mr. Westlend, nor with the experienced Indian administrators in the Councils of the Viceroy and of the Secretary of State.

A *quasi*-constitutional crisis has thus again been reached, which has occurred on several occasions in the history of our Eastern rule. The intermediate mechanism between the local Executive and the predominant power in the British nation is temporarily and in one respect set aside, and India once more finds herself face to face with Parliament. The causes which underlie the situation, and which tend towards its occurrence, have lately been stated for the first time with insight and completeness. Sir Alfred Lyall, who may be likened to Montesquieu among Anglo-Indian thinkers, devotes his recent work to an analysis of the permanent factors in Great Britain's triumph over her European competitors in Asia. According to his view that triumph depended ultimately not on the feats of arms, however brilliant, of our countrymen in India, but on the constitution and public policy of our nation as a free, self-governing, and commercial island Power, whose development demanded the control of the sea. Given these national attributes, possessed by Great Britain in a larger aggregate measure than by any of her European rivals, and Sir Alfred Lyall believes that our supremacy in India was only a question of time. So far from being astonished at it as most of our historians have been, he holds that it might have been predicted. Nor is this to be mistaken for the *nil admirari* teaching of the mature and gently cynical philosopher in all ages. In elaborating his thesis Sir Alfred Lyall brings out the direct Dependence of our Indian system upon the will, and even on the varying moods, of the British nation, as it has never previously been set forth.

Such a system involves, from its very nature, the recurring intervention of Parliament. That intervention, although beneficisl on the whole, has sometimes been actuated by selfish motives, and has not always been according to knowledge. Every student of Indian history is now aware, for instance, that the Constitution framed by Parliament in 1773 for the Company's possessions was a Constitution unworkable in itself, fraught with distractions and dangers to our nascent power in India, and one which could never have been prescribed by a legislative body acquainted with the facts. Nor are examples wanting of Parliamentary action being taken as the undisguised result of party exigencies in England, or with a view to British financial interests rather than to the welfare of the Indian peoples. During the present century our national sense of duty has altered in this respect. However the judgment of particular sections of the community may be warped by self-delusion or self-interest, there can be no question but that the nation as a whole desires to act rightly by India. It may not act always intelligently. Yet the fundamental causes which in time past rendered our acquisition of India an essentially national undertaking now render our just treatment of India a point of national honour.

To the men who have to bear the heat and burden of the day in India there is something discouraging in the clear-cut and frankly-formulated doctrine that the large issues of Indian administration depend neither on them nor on their work. At this moment there is not a provincial government in Indian, nor, in all probability, a single officer responsible for the well-being of a district, who has not been compelled by the exemption of Manchester goods from the import duty to break off in the middle of undertakings which he believes to be urgently required for the population entrusted to his care. It may be a new road, or a river embankment, or the deepening of a silted waterway, or the enlargement of an unhealthy, overcrowded goal, or the provision of a much-needed school or hospital, for which he has long been planning and readjusting his local budget with the utmost of his energy and skill. The Government of India has to make good its deficit, and a paragraph by the Comptroller-General puts and end to his scheme. The intervention of the British Minister is an inevitable concomitant of our Indian system of rule, but it would be well if the British nation realised the deep discouragement which its intervention sometimes means to the actual administrators. The *affavit Deus at dissipantur* view of human affairs is apt to prove demoralising to poor mortals, especially when an electorate on the other side of the globe acts as the determining deity.

THE TIBETAN "LIFE OF CHRIST."

PROF. MAX MULLER narrates an incident in the course of an interview in this week's "Christian Commonwealth" which throws another interesting side-light on Mr. Gladstone's private life and amazing industry. It appears that in the heat of the Home Rule controversy the ex-Premier found time to read Jocolliot's "Bible dans l'Inde," which, after creating some stir, turned out to be a pure hoax :—"I remember," says Prof. Max Muller, "it was at the time when Mr. Gladstone was bringing in his Irish Bill; for if was in London, walking down Waterloo-place, when some one touched me on the shoulder. I looked round, and it was Mr. Gladstone. 'Have you seen Jacolliot's book?' he exclaimed. 'No, said I. 'Oh, you ought to read it; it is a wonderful book.' 'I only read books written by men who know how to handle their tools,' I replied: but if you wish me to read it I will read it,' so I read the book and then wrote the article in the 'Times.' But you see even a man like Gladstone was taken in. This incident is called to the Professor's mind by the purported discovery in a Tibetan monastery of a Buddhist "Life of Christ"—which the Professor characterises as "an impudent hoax."

THE DUTCH IN THE EAST INDIES.

MATARAM, the Balinese stronghold in Lombok, was taken by the Dutch on Sept. 30, with a loss of :—Killed, one lieutenant and twelve men; seriously wounded, one lieutenant and thirty men; slightly wounded, one major, two lieutenants, and eighteen men. Balinese losses were severe. On Oct. 1, however, the "Nieuws van den Dag" (Amsterdam) published a telegram stating that the Dutch troops had met with another reverse. Misled by false news brought in by spies, a detachment was decoyed into an ambush. A captain and a lieutenant were killed, and another captain and nine rank and file wounded.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

FRANCE AND HER COLONIES.

IN a telegram, dated Oct. 3, the "Times" Paris correspondent says:—"A decree gazetted to-day creates at the Colonial Office a Commercial Information and Colonisation Department. The permanent exhibition of Colonial products at the Palace of Industry is placed under its charge. M. Delcasse, in the preface to the decree, dwells on the increasing demand for information on Colonial markets, productions, and cost of labour and transport, and on the necessity of systematizing such information. As to emigration, he says:—

"The number of persons resolved on settling in the Colonies increases yearly, but the bulk of them, belonging to the labouring class, are actuated in general less by a spirit of adventure than by the necessity of seeking at a distance means of existence, from various causes lacking in France. The public authorities are bound to enlighten them, to warn them against heedless impulses, and above all to assist them in the judicious choice of the Colony to which they are to devote their activity and industry. . . . There should be a pretty steady equilibrium between the depature of Colonists and the needs of industrial or agricultural labour in the Colonies. The emigration department in English countries is regulated by this eminently just principle. It should be the basis of the organisation of the new department.

"Notwithstanding what M. Delcasse says, French emigration is still in the day of small things, and Colonial administration does not always work smoothly. In Senegal, for instance, there is now a quarrel between the Governor and the military commander, owing to the former having inflicted punishments on officers. One party has appealed to the Colonial Office, the other to the Ministry of Marine, and these will have to settle the dispute, the probable result being the resignation or recall of the unsuccessful disputant.

"I recently mentionad the displeasure of the "Temps" at the "Statist's" 1,000 guinea prize for best the scheme of a British Imperial Zollverein. The same displeasure is perceptible, not only among French journalists, who on Colonial questions are given to exaggeration, but also among politicians interested in these questions. In several conversations with specialists I have been struck by their disparagement of the idea, and by their contention that the object was to subordinate the English Colonies to the Mother Country. The degree of independence possessed by those Colonies, evidently does not interest them. The truth is they see that a Zollverein would cement the tie between England and her Colonies, and in their jealousy of English colonisation they are naturally oposed to anything having such an effect. This curious state of mind deserves mention, inasmuch as a knowledge of the feeling of those whose interest run counter to your own is an indication of what you should or should not do."

BRITISH GALLANTRY IN WEST AFRICA.

CAPT. SIR ALFRED JEPHSON, of the Niger Coast Protectorate, on landing at Liverpool on Oct. 2, gave a long and interesting account of the fighting with Nana on the Benin River, and warmly praised the gallantry displayed by the British force, especially the bluejackets, who were enagaged. It appears that after the loss of life among a reconnoitring party which went up the Brohemie Creek on a steam pinnace belonging to H. M. S. Alecto, and was fired on by Nana's men, a scheme was formed of cutting through the bush and attacking the enemy's position in flank. This was successfully carried out; the battery which had fired on the Alecto's pinnace was captured and the guns spiked, and a portion of Nana's town was subsequently taken and destroyed :—

This was the first time the Protectorate troops had been in action, and with such an excellent example as that shown by the bluejackets the men showed a very good front. The guns which were fired from the batteries in Brohemie Creek, and which caused the casualties in the steam launch, were served with canister shot composed of pieces of nails, iron, bottles, and other things of that nature, encased in a hollow bamboo. The wounds in most cases were jagged, and very painful. No praise was too great to accord to all who took part in the operations, and particularly to the bluejackets. The marches which the men had to make through the swampy country not only caused their feet to swell but, at times, the prickly growths penetrated their boots and caused much pain. The spirits of the men throughout were excellent, and there were scarcely any cases of sickness.

Nana's stronghold on the Benin River was stormed on Sept. 25, by a British force landed by Admiral Bedford, from Her Majesty's ship Philomel. Nana took to flight, and in the town that was taken by the British, without loss, were seventy-five cannon and a large quantity of ammunition.

ACCIDENT TO THE SCOTCH EXPRESS.

CABINET MINISTERS IN DANGER.

A SERIOUS accident occnrred during a fog at Castle Hill Junction, near Northallerton, on the North-Eastern Railway, at three o'clock yesterday morning, to the Scotch express which left Edinburgh for London at half-past ten the previous night. The train, it appears, was travelling at a high rate of speed, and ran with great force into a goods train which was being shunted into a siding to clear the main line. The engines of the two trains were overturned and lie in an adjacent field. Most of the London passengers were brought on by special train, which arrived at King's-cross at eleven o'clock. Among them were Lord Tweedmouth. Mr. Arnold Morley, Lord Hindlip, Mr. Barry, M.P., and the Duke and Duchess De Morny, who were travelling in a Pullman car some distance from the front of the train. All the passengers were severely shaken, and the fact that two only were injured is attributed to the resistance offered by the Pullman cars. Nearly all escaped with slight bruises. Names of the injured :—

Thomas Adamson, Banktop, Darlington, driver, fracture of right thigh and left forearm and severe contusions; John Curry, fireman, Stanhope, serious concussion of the brain and severe contusions; Charles Clark, driver, York, had his left arm taken off; John Butterwick, fireman. Hanover-street, York, severe injuries to left temple and shoulder.

Among the passengers injured was Dr. Collins, of Cadogan-square, London, who was severely bruised on the left temple.

The impact was so terrible that the sound of the collision was distinctly heard at Northallerton, a mile and a half away. The driver (Clark) has succumbed to his injuries.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—OCT. 5.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr G J Hynes, BCS	Major G W Maunsell
Mr R Carstairs, BCS	Capt R F Clothier
Mr A McMillan, B	Capt R Dill
Mr H G Joseph, M	Lieut A W Money
Mr C A Kincaid, Bo, CS	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr G K Watts, B, 1 year	Mr J A Jones, M, till Feb 2, 1895
Mr W H Cobb, BCS, 1 week	Col R V Riddell, till March 12, 1895
Mr W Tennon, BCS, 5 mos	Lt-Col J Davidson, 1 mo
Mr L P Shirres, BCS, 10 mos	Major W Hastings
Mr H Savage, BCS, 3 mos	Lieut J C D Pinney
Mr A M Burn-Murdock, B, 6 weeks	Lieut C F Harold
Mr T McCann, B, 6 weeks	Lieut E R Foord
Mr E Lumsden, B, 6 mos	Lieut C N Baker
Mr S Athim, B, 5 mos	Lieut F Bullock
Mr W A Lesmond, B, 4 mos	Sub-Lieut E J C Hordern, 6 days
Mr E A Sibbold, B, till Feb 3, 1895	Srg-Major J Smyth, 4 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr R Clarke, BCS	Mr J Boyd, B
Mr E J Kitts, BCS	Mr S J A Hill, B
Mr J A Crawford, B	Mr W G Betham, B
Mr T H S Biddulph, B	Lt-Col F Barrow
Mr D B Horn, B	Major W Hastings
Mr R J M Pocock, B	Major G D C Gastrell
Mr C W Palmer, B	Major J W Wray
Mr R Barton, B	Major R W MacLeod
Mr B Borrah, B	Major E D F Bignell
Mr T E D Innes, B	Capt G H Watson
Mr J A Jones, M	Lieut G P Campbell
Mr W Hughes, M	Lieut J Henegan
Mr H H O'Connell, M	Lieut N J H Powell
Mr S K L Yeats, M	Sub-Lieut E J C Hordern
Mr G R Reid, Bo CS	Surg-Major F F MacCartie
Mr G C Whitworth, Bo CS	Surg-Capt J P Doyle
Mr D Macdonald, B	Surg-Capt D G Marshall

THE following are among the recently proved wills :—Under the will of the late Mr. Hugh M'Calmont, who died in October, 1887, leaving the bulk of his fortune to accumulate for seven years. Mr. H. B. M'Calmont, the owner of Isinglas will, on October 9, become entitled to a sum estimated at little less than four millions sterling, and it is perhaps doubtful if any other person will have so large a sum absolutely at his own disposal. Mr. Harry M'Calmont was born in 1861, and is a widower. Mr. Francis Dixon Johnson, J.P., £107,705 (gross); Rev. Henry Bond Bowlby, £18,515; Mr. Thomas Briggs, £131,196; Mr. George Paton, £113,194; Mr. Henry Lawrence Hammack, £9,839; Mr. Dame Frances Joanna Bunbury, £14,088; Mr. William Henry Alders, £105,000; Mr. Edward Dawson, £27,000; Mr. Robert Nasmyth Irving, £18,000; Rev. Henry Cunliffe, £14,000; Miss Charlotte Rosa Raine, £86,000; Mr. John Ismay French, £147,584.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sept. 28.

Royal Artillery—Major A E Hay, retires from the Service receiving a gratuity; Major W Duvall, (District Officer) is placed on retired pay; Lieut W Arthy is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteer Artillery; Lieut F P Hutchinson is seconded for service as 3rd Assistant Superintendent of Experiments, Shoeburyness. The promotions which appeared in the "Gazette" of Aug 14, 1894, are cancelled and the following substituted :—Capt A E Hay to be Major, vice F W Radcliff, retired; Capt A C T Boileau to be Major, vice K J W Murchinson, retired; Lieut M H B Raby, to be Captain, vice A A Hay, promoted; Lieut T E W Bidgoot, to be Captain, vice E C T Boileau, promoted. The following gentlemen Cadets, from the R M Academy, to be Second-Lieuts; S V Schofield, in succession to Lieut M H B Raby, promoted; E M Conolly, in succession to Lieut T E W Bidgood, promoted. To be Majors :—Capts C F Magrath, vice E A Yorke, promoted; M W P Block, vice W F Bunn, retired; C E Jervois, vice W H Newton, promoted Lieut-Colonel on half-pay; W C Seville, vice A E Hay, retired; G S Marsh (District Officer) from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice, W Duvall retired. To be Captains.—Capts A L Molesworth, from the Seconded List, vice C F Magrath, promoted; J Lewes, from the Seconded List, vice H T Hawkins, seconded; E S Cooper, from the Seconded List, vice H de T Phillips, seconded; M M Morris, from the Seconded List, vice M W P Block, promoted; W C Hunter-Blair, from the Seconded List, vice C E Jervois, promoted; Lieut C G Watson, from the Seconded List, vice W C Savile, promoted.

Half-Pay—Major W H Newton, from Royal Artillery, to Lieutenant-Colonel.

Memoranda—Lieut-Col and Col G W Borradaile, C B, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, retires on a pension and extra annuity; Lieut-Cols G H Palmer, and W H Newton, half-pay Royal Artillery, retire on retired pay.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, OCT. 2.

5th Lancers—Capt A W Daniel, resigns his commission.

9th Lancers—Lieut H F W Stanley, to be Captain, vice Lord D J C Compton, seconded for service on the Staff.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut-Col and Col R W W Follett, on completion of four years' service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt)—Lieut-Col C E Ilderton, D S O, on completion of four years' service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay.

Lincolnsire Regt—Capt W C W Rawlinson is seconded for service on the Staff.

Royal Irish Regt—Serst L L Farmer, from the Border Regt to be Second-Lieut, vice J R Mitchell, resigned.

Staff—Major G Barker, R E, to be an Assistant-Inspector General of Fortifications at Headquarters, in succession to Col T Fraser, C B, C M G, appointed a Colonel on the Staff for Royal Engineers.

Army Medical Staff—The following Surgeon-Captains are placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health :—H A de Lom, J F McMillan.

Ordinance Store Dept—Deputy-Commissary-General of Ordinance and Hon Col H Morgan is placed on retired pay.

Army Pay Dept—Paymaster and Hon Capt G K Moore is granted the honorary rank of Major.

Army Veterinary Dept—Vet-Major M F M Case is placed on retired pay.

Memoranda—Lieut-Col A C Fryer, half-pay, retires on retired pay. Capt A F Montanaro, R A, is granted the local rank of Major whilst in command of the West African Artillery at Sierra Leone.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—J Ferris, to Ruby; G F King-Hall, to Volage (Oct 5).

Commander—H R Adams, to Pylades (Oct 16).

Lieutenants—T H D St John, to R N College (Oct 1) T P Bonham, to Empress of India; F L Field, to Volage (Oct 5); R G Corbett, to Calypso (Oct 2); F A Garforth, to Pheasant, in command (Oct 3); C V Smith, to Research (Oct 4); S H Radcliffe, to Hebe (Oct 9).

Sub-Lieutenants—G Cator, to Daring (Oct 1); W A H Kelly (N, and M H Penford (N), to Hebe (Oct 9).

Chief Engineer—A J Jones, to Racer (Sept 30).

Engineers—E W Cudlip, to Daring; H J Coat, to Hornet (Oct 1).

Staff Surgeon—A G P Gripps, to Plymouth Hospital (Oct 29).

Surgeons G B Borrett, to President, additional (Oct 9); A G Andrews, to Pylades; H E L Earle, to Victory, additional (Oct 16); E F Mortimer, to Pheasant; W R Knightley, to Albacore (Oct 1); A T Taylor, R H Parker, and P R Garrett, to Pylades; H Powley, to Aurora; and A E Phillips, to Niger (N) Oct 16; Sir M M'Gregor, to Royal Sovereign (Oct 3); A A M Duff, to Wanderer (Oct 19).

Paymaster—J C Bartlett, to Pylades (Oct 16).

Assistant Paymaster—H Constantine, to Pheasant (Oct 2).

Gunners—R J Garham, to Briton, additional (Sept 27); H W Lainsbury, to Daring (Oct 1).

Boatswains—T H Spiller, to Tartar, for quarterdeck duties in lieu of a sub-lieutenant (Sept 24); R Lyons, to Blenheim for quarterdeck duties (Sept 29).

COASTGUARD.

Chief Officers—J McGregor, at Lancing; J Petty, at Largley (Oct 17).

Admiralty, Sept 24, 1894—Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut J G Jones to be Lieutenant (Sept 21).

Sept 26, 1894—Staff Engineer C Dawe has been advanced to the rank of Fleet Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet (Sept 22).

Sept 27, 1894—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Nov 28, 1887, Lieut A Leeper has been allowed to assume the rank of Commander on the Retired List (Sept 23).

Sept 27—Royal Naval Reserve—Acting Sub-Lieut H McN Dibb has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—Lieut H R Hopwood is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Sept 28—Staff Surgeon H A W Richardson has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Marine Artillery—Qmr, and Hon W Aitken has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request.

Sept 29—Royal Marine Artillery—Capt W I Eastman has been promoted to the rank of Major by Brevet, under the provisions of Order in Council of March 19, 1833.

Oct 1—C L Hammond has been promoted to the rank of Assistant-Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Mr John Bowrage has been awarded the Greenwich Hospital pension of £25 a year for carpenters, vacant by the death of Mr J Barnes.

The new battleship Cæsar is to be commenced shortly in No 12 Dock at Portsmouth.

Orders have been received at Portsmouth and Chatham respectively to prepare the Gibraltar and Theseus for comission. These vessels

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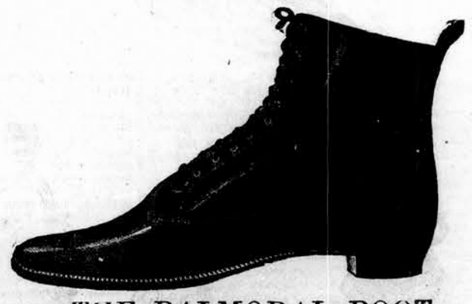

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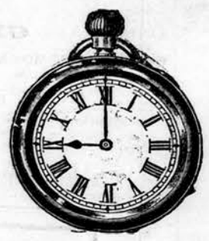
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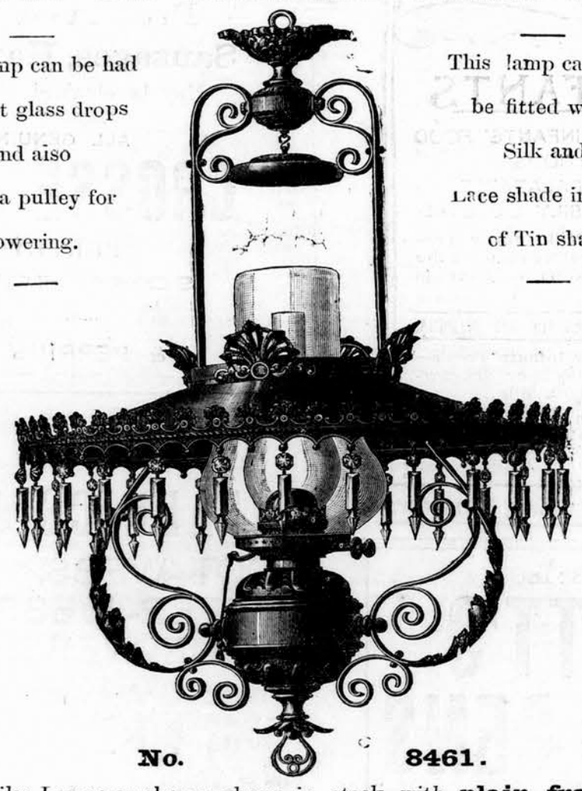

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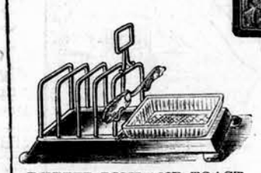
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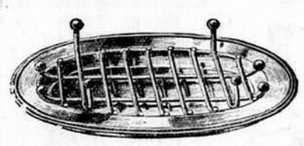
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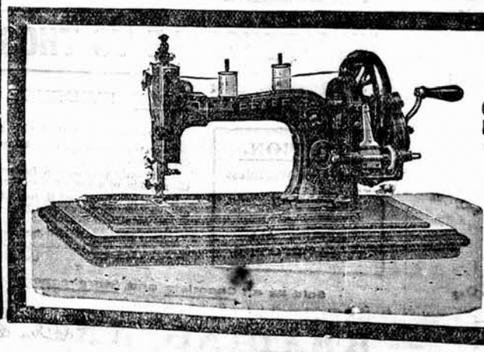
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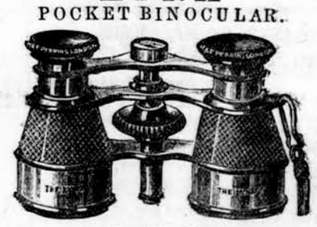
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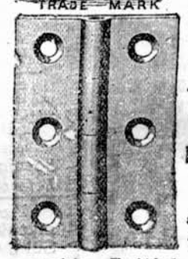
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